Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

November 3, 1958

NPVLA Convention Report Page 7

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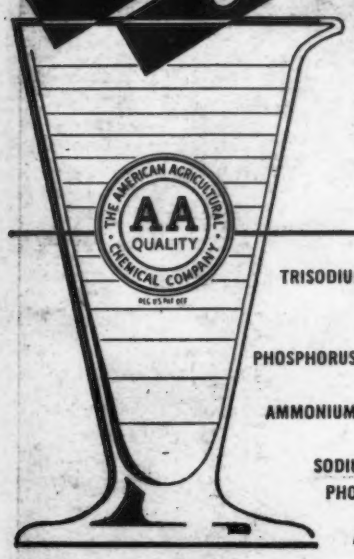

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 174 No. 19 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. November 3, 1958

Miller Law a Boon: Gillis

One chemical executive feels that the Miller law has been working so well in keeping doubtful products off the market that it's high time the pesticides industry cashed in on that fact.

Here's how John L. Gillis, marketing vice-president for Monsanto Chemical Company, put it to the National Agricultural Chemicals Association in Savannah, Ga., last week:

"Why don't we make capital of the fact that our products moving in interstate commerce are tested and approved by Food and Drug Administration?"

Mr. Gillis points out that before 1955 when the Miller bill was passed, a farmer had every reason to suspect that he was merely an extention to the testing program of any new product on the market.

"He was often offered half-baked products and formulations and had little recourse if they failed or damaged his crops.

"Today the products he is offered are fully proved or carefully labelled 'experimental.'

"He should be willing to accept them more quickly and use them more extensively—yet we have no evidence the adoption period has shortened."

What to do about this state of affairs? A new educational program, Mr. Gillis thinks. He feels pesticide makers should take their cue from the banks, who advertise the Federal Deposit Insurance which they are required by law to carry.

What Mr. Gillis wants is an industry campaign to tell farmers that nationally marketed pesticides now are government-tested and approved for use as directed on the label.

"It's worth thinking about," he adds.

Pesticide Industry Seen Going Only One Way, and That's Up, With Sales of Over $1 Billion

The pesticide industry can go only one way: up. That is the way J. R. Vernon sees it, and he is looking at the future from his vantage point as president of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association. Mr. Vernon told the NACA at its silver anniversary meeting in Savannah, Ga., last week that he sees sales of farm pesticides topping $1 billion by 1975. The association head said the expected increase for pesticides would be stimulated by the food and fiber needs of a population already in excess of 175 million and growing rapidly.

Mr. Vernon, who is also vice-president of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation in New York, said there was another reason sales would increase: the essential role that pesticides play in the elimination or control of malaria and other insect-borne diseases at home and in many foreign lands.

Forecasts Revolutionary Changes

Forecasting revolutionary changes in the use of chemicals in agriculture in the next twenty five years, Mr. Vernon said, "There will be unprecedented opportunities for new records in service, sales and profits for those who can adjust to changing conditions."

He warned, however, of the need to improve on some of the "traditional business practices" of a highly seasonal industry earning a relatively low return on invested capital.

"We can, and should," Mr. Vernon declared, "reappraise our longtime practices controlling inventories, accounts receivable and sales. As we do this we shall be making progress toward the realization of an adequate return on invested capital."

He expressed the opinion that the future will probably see a continuance of attacks on the pesticide industry on the grounds that pesticides are harmful to human health.

Said Mr. Vernon: "These attacks are variously motivated, they add up to one of industry's most serious public relations problems. The best defense is the truth, and the truth is on our side . . . "

Service to agriculture, a generous investment in research, and down-to-earth

—Continued on page 66

DIVISIONAL PLANS CHIEF: Harlan A. Hashbarger, former manager of production plans and control for Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, St. Louis, Mo., who has been named to the newly-created post of director of divisional planning.

Liquid Fluorine Space Value Grows As Gen'l Chemical Starts Big Output

Liquid fluorine may have an important use in sending missiles to the moon and probes to Mars and Venus and if so, Allied Chemical Corporation's General Chemical Division will be in a good position to supply the material. The New York-based company announced full-scale output of liquid fluorine last week at its new Metropolis, Ill., facilities as John L. Sloop, of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, predicted its increasing value in the conquest of space.

As the company began tank truck shipments of the material to rocket and missiles research centers throughout the country, Mr. Sloop observed, "Fluorine is the most powerful, stable oxidizer in the whole realm of chemistry and we need it for developing more efficient propellant systems."

Big Drop in Prices

Mr. Sloop credited Allied with production facilities that now make possible prices about one-fifth of what used to prevail.

He predicted that with more efficient propellant systems, it would be feasible to reach the heavenly bodies. He added: "With high-energy liquid chemical propellants, payloads could be increased eight-fold with the same take-off systems over what we can do with today's propellants."

Start-up of the fluorine facilities at the multi-million-dollar uranium hexafluoride plant is the initial step in preparing for production of UF_6 for the atomic energy program early in 1959. When completed, the plant will be the first privately-owned and operated facility to refine uranium oxide compounds for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Company officials have indicated that most of the fluorine made at Metropolis will be for captive consumption in UF_6 production but that there is sufficient capacity to supply tonnage quantities for the country's rocket and missile program.

Allied's General Chemical Division is said to be the nation's primary producer of fluorine in both gaseous and liquid forms. Its development of a method for shipping and handling fluorine as a liquid

—Continued on page 44

EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT: Hugo Riemer, former president of the Nitrogen Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, who has joined United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, as executive vice-president and a director.

Vanillin Production Raised by Monsanto

Monsanto Chemical Company has completed a 25 percent expansion of its production capacity for vanillin, in Seattle, Wash. Much of the nation's vanillin supply is produced at Monsanto's Seattle plant from lignin, a compound derived from wood pulp in paper manufacture.

This is the third expansion of the company's vanillin production since 1955 when the company transferred manufacture of the product to its Seattle plant. The combined effect of the expansions has

—Continued on page 44

Methylamine Plant Flow More Than Doubled by CSC

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has more than doubled the capacity of its new methylamine plant at Terre Haute, Ind..

The plant is continuous process, completely instrumented and automatically controlled. CSC attributes the hiked capacity to modification in the process.

Air Reduction Addition Completed in New Jersey

Air Reduction Company, New York, has completed an addition to its research and development laboratories at Murray Hill, N. J.

The addition, a two-story polymer laboratory costing over $500,000 to construct, was built to house additional chemical research facilities for the operating divisions of Air Reduction.

In the new laboratory, the company says, particular emphasis will be placed on the development of polymers primarily for paints, adhesives, plastics, coatings, films, paper and textile treating agents.

The original building at Murray Hill, in which Air Reduction is engaged in research in the fields of chemistry, metallurgy and cryogenics aimed at the creation of new products and processes, was completed in 1947.

DuPont's Venture: A Caprolactam Plant

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., long a buyer of caprolactam, has announced plans to build a 50 million-pound-a-year plant near Beaumont, Tex., in which it will make the product.

The company's venture into caprolactam caps a long-term major research effort by the explosives department. Fruit of the study is a new, low-cost process that will result in prices for caprolactam considerably below present levels, says the Wilmington, Del., firm.

The unit will be built by the explosives department on the company's present plant site near Beaumont.

Economies in the new process are made possible by the use of low-cost petroleum derivatives and substantial technological

—Continued on page 37

Phenol Unit Going Up

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., has begun construction of a phenol producing plant in Tacoma, Wash. Plans for the plant, Reichhold says, call for a $4 million to $5 million facility with an eventual capacity of 60 million pounds of phenol. Initial production rate is set for 30 million pounds, however.

FMC Expands Capacity For Hydrogen Peroxide

The international division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, has completed an expansion in hydrogen peroxide capacity by its Mexican affiliate, Electro Quimica Mexicana, S. A., with which FMC recently became associated. This current increase brings the plant capacity to 4.5 million pounds per year of hydrogen peroxide, an eight-fold increase since the beginning of the expansion.

Upjohn Breaks With Past — Slates Sale of Stock

Upjohn Company, one of the last of the major family-owned firms in the United States, appears to be going the way of all industry. The Kalamazoo, Mich., drug firm is taking the first steps toward public ownership.

The initial move in this direction is a meeting of stockholders called for November 21, to consider incorporation in Delaware.

Plans to be placed before the stockholders call for merger of the present company into the Delaware corporation, on the basis of twenty-five shares of the new firm for one of the old. Involved will be an offering by some stockholders of part of their stock to the public.

Though negotiations are underway with Morgan Stanley & Co., New York stock firm, for the public sale, the percentage of stock to be sold has not been disclosed.

Also, no information has been forthcoming from Upjohn concerning the number of outstanding shares or any other phase of the company's status or its plans.

Upjohn has been largely family-owned since its founding in 1886. Its financial statements are circulated only among top officials and heirs of the founder, Dr. William E. Upjohn, who died in 1930.

In making the recommendation for Delaware incorporation, Upjohn said that the laws of Delaware offered more flexibility to corporations than those of many other states. Also, it was added, Delaware was believed to be more advantageous considering the widening public ownership of stock.

Business Good, Not Booming; P. A.'s See Big Gains in Output

Business is good but not booming. The brisk business pickup is being hampered by continued spotty strikes—particularly in the auto industry. Our reporting members tell of good crop yields and prosperous farmers, but the machine tool industry still looks gloomy. Many say auto orders are exceeding dealer expectations. Steel and chemicals are recovering rapidly, while textiles and lumber continue to have difficulties. But overall, production is rising, and the 54 percent of our committee members who tell of greater production is the largest number reporting an increase since early 1955. Only 8 percent report lower production. New orders continue to be most satisfactory, with 50 percent reporting increases, 38 percent no change, and only 12 percent decreases.

But, with this better business outlook, our members do not see a quick return to capacity operations in all industries, or full employment, or rapid inflation. Rather, they expect a gradual and continuing advance in general business over the months ahead. This is borne out by the fact that, despite slightly higher prices, there is no rush to buy now—and there seems to be even less desire to add to stocks on hand. Employment is better, but efforts are being made to increase production through more effective use of present personnel rather than by adding new people to pay rolls.

This report was prepared by the National Association of Purchasing Agents' business survey committee.

Some concern has been expressed regarding the Federal Reserve Board's recent actions in increasing rediscount rates. In an effort to determine what effect these actions might have on expansion plans for our members' companies, our special question this month asked, "What effect is the high cost of borrowing money having on the expansion plans of your company?" Surprisingly, 78 percent said "None";

—*Continued on page 67*

Drug Peddling Ban Set for New York

Door-to-door peddling of drugs, vitamins and other medicines will soon be prohibited by law in New York City.

The Board of Health says the door-knocking peddlers, with their wild oral claims, have always been a problem. Manufacturers who specialize in door-to-door business can be controlled but individual peddlers are generally not within reach. Therefore, the city is putting them out of business.

Germans Establish US Pigment Concern

A new organization—United Ultramarine & Chemical Company—has been formed in New York as an outgrowth of Vereinigte Ultramarin Fabriken A.G., Cologne, Germany. The company will market a full range of ultramarine blue pigments and allied chemicals manufactured by the parent firm.

With William F. Siemon, jr., as executive vice-president, United Ultramarine will have sales agents and warehousing throughout the United States and Canada.

Additional functions will be to maintain contact with the American chemical industry for the purpose of developing licensing agreements for the German manufacture of specialty chemicals.

For the past several years, since ceasing its own manufacture of the pigment,

—*Continued on page 37*

Thiokol Gets Write-Off On Two Missile Projects

Thiokol Chemical Corporation has been issued two certificates permitting vast write-offs of the costs of two projects undertaken by the company in connection with the defense missiles program.

One certificate covers testing facilities for rocket engines at Morris County, N. J., costing $166,008. The company was authorized to amortize 80 percent of this cost over a five-year period.

The other certificate relates to facilities for research and development of solid propellant rocket motors by the Utah Division at Box Elder County, Utah, involving an investment of $608,462. The certificate permits a rapid write-off of 65 percent of this sum.

Phosphate Insecticides Feel Price Reductions

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has dropped its quantity prices sharply on two phosphate insecticides—"Niran" (ethyl parathion) and methyl parathion to 84 cents per pound for reductions of 38 percent and 25 percent respectively.

The new price level is 52 cents below the previous $1.36 per pound price of "Niran" and 28 cents below the previous $1.12 per pound price of methyl parathion.

James W. Starrett, manager of agricultural chemical sales for Monsanto's organic chemicals division, said that the severe price cuts obviously were made to broaden the markets and obtain substantially larger sales volume in both products.

Monsanto's new plant for "Niran" and methyl parathion, on stream since last January, is reported to be the nation's largest with capacity far exceeding that of other domestic producers. It supplanted Nitro, W. Va., facilities destroyed by an April, 1957, explosion.

The Week's Price Changes

Caraway Oil, Copper Carbonate, Copper Sulfate Advanced.
m-Chloroaniline, Mercury, Methyl Parathion Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Caraway oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 48).
Cassia, Batavia/Korintje "A," 3c. per lb. (p. 48).
"B," 1c. per lb.
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, $25 per lb. (p. 48).
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (p. 60).
Coconut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 60).
Copper carbonate, 90c. per cwt. (p. 32).
Copper hydrate, 1c. per lb. (p. 32).
Copper nitrate, 1c. per lb. (p. 32).
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 75c. per cwt. (p 32).
Copra, $8 per ton (p. 60).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 60).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 60).
Menhaden oil, ¾c. per lb. (p. 60).
Oiticica oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 60).
Soybean meal, $3 per ton (p. 60).
Soybean oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tin, ½c. per lb. (p. 32).

Prices Reduced

Beeswax, crude, African, 2c. per lb. (p. 60).
Brazilian, 10c. per lb.
Central American, 3c. per lb.
Chilean, 8c. per lb.
Beeswax, refd., yellow, 1c. per lb. (p. 60).
white, bleached, 1c. per lb.
Cardamoms, bleached A, 5c. per lb. (p. 48).
Bleached B, 5c. per lb.
Decorticated Alleppey, 5c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, No. 3, Parnahyba, crude, 2c. per lb. (p. 60).
Citral, extra, 50c. per lb. (p. 48).
m-Chloroaniline, 3c. per lb. (p. 38).
Ehtyl parathion, 52c. per lb. (p. 41).
Geraniol, extra, 30c. per lb. (p. 48).
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb. (p. 48).
Nigerian split, ½c. per lb.
Hydroxycitronellal, 50c. per lb. (p. 48).
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Mercury, $1 per flk. (p. 32).
Methyl parathion, 28c. per lb. (p. 41).
Molasses, New Orleans, ¼c. per lb. (p. 35).
Nutmeg oil, East Indian, 40c. per lb. (p. 48).
West Indian, 40c. per lb.
Orange oil, California, 20c. per lb. (p. 48).
Phenol, synth., ¾c. per lb. (p. 36).
Peanut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb. (p. 60).
Refd., ¾c. per lb.
Pepper, Malabar black, ½c. per lb. (p. 48).
Red, Japanese Santaka, ½c. per lb.
Potato starch, spot, ½c .per lb. (p. 47).
Rapeseed oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 60).
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 48).
Sweet birch oil, South, 10c. per lb. (p. 48).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

Oct. 31, 1958	Oct. 24, 1958	Nov. 1, 1957
108.97	108.60	109.89

Chlorine-Caustic Plant Debuts

A newly formed enterprise, known as Arkansas Louisiana Chemical Corporation, is now producing chlorine and caustic soda at its plant in Pine Bluff, Ark., and has named James W. Shackelford to head the operation. The new firm, which also produces various raw materials used in the petrochemical industry, has also taken over the operation of eight natural gas extraction plants formerly operated in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas by the parent firm, Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company, of Shreveport, La.

The chlorine plant facilities, a part of the Pine Bluff Arsenal, were leased from the government recently by the corporation. The army had operated the plant during World War II in production of mustard and Lewisite gases.

Originally built for production of fifty tons of chlorine per day, the plant subsequently has been up-rated to seventy-five tons daily. In producing this amount of chlorine, it also will produce approximately eighty tons of caustic soda. The electrolytic decomposition process will consume nearly 135 tons of salt daily when operated at capacity.

The corporation also is currently engaged in a $3 million expansion program at its Columbia Products extraction plant near Magnolia, Ark. Additions to the plant will include ethane recovery facilities and

—*Continued on page 36*

James W. Shackelford

Glidden Bonds Sold Out

Glidden Company's public sale of $30 million of sinking fund debentures was a sell-out on the first day of sale. The Cleveland, Ohio, paint manufacturer put the new issue on the market on October 29. Proceeds are to be used to repay $15 million of outstanding bank loans, to retire $6 million of serial notes and to reimburse its treasury funds by about $9 million.

Phenol Price Is Cut

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has made a three-quarter-cent per pound cut in its price of synthetic USP phenol. Dow took the action to spur long-term growth of synthetic phenol.

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RE-ELECTED NACA PRESIDENT: Jackson V. Vernon, vice-president of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation in New York, who last week was re-elected president of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association. (Other stories on NACA's annual meeting may be found on page 3.)

DuPont-GM Trial May Start January 26

January 26. That's the tentative date set last week by Federal Judge Walter J. LaBuy for the start of hearings on the divestment by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. of its holdings in General Motors Corporation.

The date is not firm because the government indicated that it would still like to take a number of depositions from duPont people. It will tell the company how many on or before November 14. A pre-trial conference is scheduled for November 17.

In choosing the January date, Judge LaBuy also took under advisement a government motion for an immediate injunction aganst duPont.

The motion, sought by the antitrust division of the Department of Justice, would ban duPont from:

- Voting its GM stock.
- Increasing its holdings in General Motors shares.
- Permitting its officers to attend GM meetings.

The upcoming hearings are the latest in a series of legal maneuvers which began in 1949 when the government charged

—Continued on page 40

Nobel Prize Awarded To Three US Geneticists

Three American geneticists have remanifested the US right to some part of the Nobel Prize. Last year it was physics. This year it is medicine and physiology.

The three men are: Dr. George Wells Beadle, of William G. Kerckhoff Laboratories of the Biological Sciences at the California Institute of Technology; Dr. Edward Lawrie Tatum, of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; and Dr. Joshua Lederberg of the University of Wisconsin.

The first two were honored for their discovery that genes transmit hereditary characters by controlling chemical reactions. Dr. Lederberg was honored with the second half of the prize and was cited specifically for his discoveries concerning recombination and the organization of the genetic material of bacteria.

Schering to Acquire Firm

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., will acquire American Scientific Laboratories, Madison, Wis., as a wholly-owned subsidiary on January 2. The acquisition is to be through an exchange of stock.

Gum Naval Stores Business Told That the Future Is Bright For Industry of a New Type

The gum naval stores industry has a great future in the United States, but it must change so as to become almost a new industry—it must become completely different. That is what members attending the Naval Stores Breakfast of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association in Washington last week heard from G. W. Varn of Varn Trading Company, Jacksonville, Fla. "I envision a future in which the tapped pine tree will again be as familiar a part of the pattern of forest use as it was in the past," he said.

"I do not mean to minimize the practical difficulties—they are great. But, they are surmountable, and the reward is equally great," is the way Mr. Varn put it.

Bolstering Mr. Varn's statements that the industry must change were some figures cited by H. L. Meyer, of Chematar Pine Products Corporation, New York.

Exports Fell Off

Mr. Meyer pointed out that American exports of rosin and turpentine during the 1957-58 season fell below those of the 1956-57 season by somewhere from 9 to 50 percent.

The downward trend has continued this season, Mr. Meyer warned. He pointed out that export figures from April through August show yearly declines ranging from 6 to 41 percent.

"The reason for this continued reduction of our export business is not hard to find," Mr. Meyer went on. He said that American gum and wood rosin cannot meet the price competition of Mexican, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek, Russian and Chinese products. In such a relationship, "it does not require much imagination to recognize the difficulty of our position," he concluded.

Mr. Varn indicated that the road ahead will not be an easy one when he said:

"If we throw aside the assumptions which were valid in the past, but are no longer so; if we honestly accept our position as a by-product industry and strive to adapt our technics to that new basis; if we begin at once our research, and efforts aimed in this direction, we should be able to perfect the technics and gather the information in sufficient time for the gum industry to make available the rosin acids or other gum components when it is called on to do so."

The speaker said he could envision a

—Continued on page 45

Methyl Borate Shipped In Carload Lots by Callery

Methyl borate and methyl borate-methanol azeotrope are being produced in quantities that permit shipments in carload lots from Lawrence, Kans., by Callery Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The solvent, azeotroping agent, Lewis-acid catalyst, and intermediate is being shipped as a flammable liquid with red label by rail freight or common carrier in 55-gallon drums, and in 1-gallon and 5-gallon cans.

The price in carload and truckload quantities of 99.5 percent minimum purity is now 60 cents a pound. Methyl borate—methanol azeotrope (70 percent methyl borate by weight) is available at 25 cents a pound.

Purex Buys John Puhl, Sterling's Chicago Subsidiary

Purex Corporation, Ltd., of California, has bought John Puhl Products Company, Chicago, from Sterling Drug, Inc., of which Puhl was a wholly-owned subsidiary.

Puhl will become a separate division of Purex, according to a spokesman for the latter. Stanley H. Kord, a recently elected vice-president of Purex, is the new president of Puhl.

J. T. BAKER DIRECTOR: L. S. Meckley, director of manufacturing for J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., who has been elected a director of the company.

British Celanese Sets Bigger Cracking Unit

British Celanese, Ltd. (a London company bearing no relationship to the well-known Celanese Corporation of America in New York) is ready to expand the oil cracking plant at its Spondon, Derby, factory by approximately 40 percent.

Work has already begun and completion is expected in nine to twelve months, says the overseas firm, a subsidiary of Courtaulds, Ltd., also of London.

The oil cracking plant produces ethylene and propylene and from them a wide range of petrochemicals. The expansion will incorporate an extensive use of automatic control and recording apparatus.

Chemical products other than those based on petroleum are also manufactured on the same site. These, too, are being further developed in accordance with Courtaulds' widening interest in the whole chemical field.

The British Celanese plant, which began operating in 1942, was reportedly the

—Continued on page 49

Bennett-Rosendahl Set Up By Former Glyco Officials

Harry Bennett and Edward Rosendahl, for the last thirty years president and executive vice-president, respectively, of Glyco Products Company, New York, have opened a consulting business.

Having sold their interests in Glyco (OPD, 8/18/58 and 9/1/58), they have opened offices in the Coliseum Towers, 10 Columbus circle, New York, under the name of Bennett-Rosendahl Company.

The firm will act as business advisers to small and medium-sized chemical companies in business matters connected with the running of a chemical concern.

Chemical Firms Start Big Project On Rocket Fuels

Four of the country's biggest chemical companies have just started to hammer out a broad program aimed at developing solid fuels for across-the-board military purposes. Given the go-ahead by the Pentagon on a project that would beef up solid propellant research, they stand to pick up research contracts worth between $1 and $2 million each. The project is being undertaken on behalf of the Advance Research Projects Agency and is aimed at bringing about an integrated solid propellant program.

Negotiations are to start between the army, navy and air force on the one side and the following chemical concerns on the other: American Cyanamid Company, New York; Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; Esso Research & Engineering Company, New York, and Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minn.

Major Contracts Ahead

The negotiations will lead to major research contracts, under which the companies will carry on basic research and development. They do not contain authority for production.

The contracts are an initial step in fulfilling a desire of the Department of Defense to set up a solid propellant supply business to service the rocket engine industry of the United States. Some thirty companies in the chemical industry took part in the initial bidding.

The contracts are unique in that the companies were not given detailed specifications, but rather, end objectives. Therefore, selection was based on scientific talent available, management, facilities available, and least importantly, the proposed technical approach to achievement of the objectives.

Roy W. Johnson, director of ARPA, in announcing the important step in the advancement of solid propellant technology for across-the-board military purposes, said:

"The achievement of breakthroughs in the solid propellant field will have important bearing on many critical programs which directly affect the deterrent capability and national security posture of this nation. Solid propellants are now in use or under development for such vital missile programs as the IRBM 'Polaris,' the anti-missile missile 'Nike-Zeus,' and the ICBM 'Minuteman.'

"Their efficiency, speed of operation, safety, and ease of handling make solid propellants a forerunning answer to missile propulsion of the future. We are

—Continued on page 49

Vinyl-Based Paints Seen Grabbing Up Latex Market

Vinyl-based paints are grabbing off more of the national latex paint market all the time. Growth is such, one major producer reports, that sales of this vinyl-based material jumped 372 percent over its 1955 position. This, according to the producer, National Starch Products, Inc., reflects an industry-wide trend to vinyls.

A spokesman for National Starch, H. J. Zahrndt, manager of the company's resin division, reports that vinyls now account for 25 to 31 percent of the total latex market representing a marked increase over the 10 percent portion they held in 1956. The total latex paint market, he adds, has also shown a proportionate increase since that time.

One of the factors contributing to the growth of vinyls, Mr. Zahrndt says, is that of wider and more diversified uses.

Stepan Producing Bulk Butylphenol

Stepan Chemical Company, Chicago, is now producing p-tert-butylphenol in commercial quantities at its Millsdale, Ill., plant.

This new Stepan product is one of a series of substituted phenols and can be supplied flaked or as a concentrated solution in caustic. Bulk shipments of the molten butylphenol can also be made where required.

Parke-Davis Reports Its 4-in-1 Vaccine Is a Success

Parke, Davis & Co.'s new four-in-one vaccine is said to be a success. Reports are that when used on infants as young as two months of age it is effective and causes no side effects.

A paper on the vaccine—designed to immunize against poliomyelitis, whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus—was read last week at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association in St. Louis, Mo.

Authors of the report were Dr. C. D. Barrett, jr., of the Detroit Health Department, and Dr. Eugene A. Timm, a virologist with the Detroit-based pharmaceutical company.

A study, involving 224 Detroit children who ranged in age from two and one-half months to five years, was begun in 1956. The vaccine used, developed by Parke-Davis and known by the trademark "Quadrigen," is not yet available for commercial distribution, but is expected within a few months.

Results of the first study showed that injections of "Quadrigen" produced good antibody response to the polio component, as well as to the other three antigens of the four-way vaccine. A fourth dose was found to be desirable for children younger than six months.

Subsequently, a "booster" dose of "Quadrigen" was studied in 104 of the 224 children who participated in the initial study. These were given their booster fifteen and eighteen months after their primary series of inoculations. Serum an-

—Continued on page 44

versatile
CSC emulsifier
and chemical
intermediate

$CH_3C(CH_3)NH_2CH_2OH$

AMP

2-AMINO-2-METHYL-1-PROPANOL

use AMP as an emulsifier

AMP oleate is an economical emulsifier in water-wax emulsions. That's because AMP oleate is effective in lower concentrations than are required for comparable performance with other amine soaps. Emulsions made with relatively low concentrations of AMP oleate are stable and unchanged after repeated freeze-thaw cycles and heat stability tests. In properly formulated floor wax emulsions, AMP oleate imparts high gloss and excellent leveling characteristics.

The higher fatty acid soaps of AMP are powerful emulsifying agents in cleaners, polishes, dressings, self-polishing floor waxes, and emulsion-type paints. Evaporation loss and objectionable fumes are minimized during emulsion manufacture, due to AMP's relatively high boiling point. Films deposited from AMP-made emulsions have excellent water resistance and durability.

use AMP as a chemical intermediate

AMP forms substituted amides with esters, anhydrides, and acyl halides. AMP also reacts with alkyl halides, aldehydes, ketones, carbon disulfide, and many other compounds. These reactions suggest the use of AMP in the synthesis of surface-active agents, detergents, and vulcanization accelerators for rubber.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight	89.14
Boiling Point, at 760mm	165°C
Melting Point	30-31°C
Specific Gravity at 20/20°C	0.934
pH of 0.1M Aqueous Solution at 20°C	11.3
Solubility	Miscible with water, aromatic hydrocarbons, alcohols, esters. Insoluble in aliphatic hydrocarbons.

SPECIFICATIONS

Neutral Equiv.	88.5-91.0
Color, APHA, max.	20
Water, by wt., max.	0.8%
Distill. Range	156°C-177°C
Below 161°C, max.	10%
Above 168°C, max.	5%
Odor	Characteristic
Non-volatile matter by weight, max.	0.005%

OTHER AMINOHYDROXY COMPOUNDS

AMPD (2-Amino-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol) $CH_2OHC(CH_3)NH_2CH_2OH$

AEPD (2-Amino-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol) $CH_2OHC(C_2H_5)(NH_2)CH_2OH$

TRIS AMINO (Tris [hydroxymethyl] aminomethane) $(CH_2OH)_3CNH_2$

AB (2-Amino-1-butanol) $CH_3CH_2CHNH_2CH_2OH$

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CSC INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

METALSALTS PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT: Robert O. Weiss (left) and Frank C. Johnson (right), named president and sales vice-president, respectively, of Metalsalts Corporation, Hawthorne, N. J. Mr. Weiss, with Metalsalts since 1944, was most recently its vice-president in charge of production. Mr. Johnson has been the company's sales manager for mercury and mercurials during the past thirteen years.

FDA Acts to Keep Up With Times, Names Biochemist to New Top Post

Food and Drug Administation is working hard to shore up its position in the scientific field. First major move in this direction is the appointment of Dr. Paul L. Day, biochemist of the University of Arkansas School of Medicine, to the newly-created post of scientific director. The action is conceded to result directly from the increasing number of technical problems being saddled on the agency by the advances in food and drug technology.

ACCCE'S NEW PRESIDENT: Dr. Erwin DiCyan of DiCyan & Brown, New York, who last week was elected to a one-year term as president of the Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers.

Dr. Day's assignment, according to FDA Commissioner George Larrick, will be to work as his staff arm in the formulation of broad scientific policy. He will also work directly with FDA scientists in the designing of experimental programs to achieve the objectives of the agency.

FDA has had to expand greatly its scientific work during the past years as the result of regulation of the use of food additives and chemical pesticides, and plans for moving into the field of tighter controls over cosmetics and color additives.

"This position has been established to strengthen the scientific organization of the FDA," Mr. Larrick said.

"The Food and Drug Administration faces new and highly complex scientific problems. Dr. Day has a distinguished record in the organization and conduct of research programs. He will be responsible for maintaining the scientific quality of our work and for coordinating all

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Calkin & Bayley Acquires Finishing Room Consultants

Calkin & Bayley, Inc., New York, has acquired the services and personnel of H. Rimberg & Associates, consultants to paper mills and specializing in finishing room technics.

Harry Rimberg, as Paper Converting Company, New York, serviced the New York and New England areas for twenty years.

PHS Scientists Uncover Blood Pressure Hopes

A team of Public Health Service scientists has uncovered "impressive" blood-pressure lowering effects in a new drug, 1-phenyl-2-hydrazinopropane.

Dr. Louis Gillespie, jr., Luther L. Terry, and Albert Sjoerdsma, research physicians at the service's National Heart Institute in Bethseda, Md., found that the drug, also known as JB516, produces marked and sustained lowering of blood pressure in patients with hypertension. Unlike other pressure-lowering drugs, it is noted, JB516 side effects do not include dry mouth, sexual impotence and constipation.

Paint Manufacturers Expected To Top Record of $1.6 Billion In Sales Chalked Up in 1957

NPVLA Convention Report

Despite the fact that they have been "carrying a recession on their backs," paint manufacturers this year should equal or top 1957's all-time high of $1.6 billion in sales. That's the prediction of Joseph F. Battley, president of the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association.

Addressing NPVLA's seventy-first annual meeting in Washington, D. C., last week, Mr. Battley declared that the paint industry's 1958 showing is "not only a great business record," but "a moral victory" as well. This, he said, is due to the fact that the industry did not cut back and wait for better times, but, instead, "kept its head clear" and forged on to a new sales record.

Joseph F. Battley

"For the first time," the NPVLA president reported, "trade sales broke the one-hundred-million-dollars-a-month barrier, and it did that on three occasions back in May, June and July." This record pickup, he added, was achieved "when gloom was most prevalent."

New Products Win Over Public

Mr. Battley declared that the paint industry's new products have won public confidence, with the latexes and new alkyds leading the way. New-type brushes, rollers and spray guns, he noted, are also helping to boost the industry's sales.

In summing up the year's rosy sales picture, Mr. Battley contended that the paint association's consumer education program really appears to be paying off.

However, the NPVLA president warned the paint manufacturers that they will have to step up their merchandising in order to meet the aggressive competition of other industries fighting for a larger share of the consumer dollar.

He cautioned against the complacency that could result from the paint industry's great scientific and technological progress, and pointed to the food industry as a model of what can be accomplished through modern merchandising.

In a review of the world affairs situation, Mr. Battley predicted the emergence of Red China as a first class world power, with Russia reduced to a secondary role.

Red China, he forecast, will gain full membership in the United Nations and it will build up its trade with the United

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SAACI Nominating Group Is Headed by Schumacher

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry has chosen a seven-man nominating committee to select a slate of SAACI officers for 1959. Headed by Warren F. Schumacher of J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., the nominating group includes:

E. L. Collins of Chilean Nitrate Sales Corporation, New York; James M. Brady of New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc., New York; George L. Conboy of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.; William J. Weed of Mantrose Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Edward A. Bush of Dragoco, Inc., New York, and John A. Chew, of John A. Chew, Inc., New York.

Officers picked by the nominating committee will be inducted at SAACI's annual installation meeting in January.

MCA Set to Hear Top Rank Speakers

Dean Rusk, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, will be banquet speaker at the eighth semi-annual meeting and winter conference of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

The all-day session will be held November 25 at the Statler Hilton hotel in New York, with more than 900 chemical industry executives in attendance.

Luncheon speakers will be: L. G. Bliss, president of Foote Mineral Company, and John E. Hull, president of MCA. Mr. Bliss will speak on "What I Expect From MCA." Mr. Hull's topic has not been announced yet.

The meeting will be featured by six panels. The first will be on "Reactive Metals" and will have G. L. Weissenburger, president of Keokuk Electro-Metals Company, as moderator.

Participants will be: S. S. Blackmore, of Electro Metallurgical Company, a di-

—Continued on page 29

Pfizer Dedicates Center

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has dedicated its huge new eastern distribution center in Clifton, N. J. Following the ceremonies, President John McKeen and other Pfizer executives were hosts last week to more than 1,000 guests at an open house and buffet held inside the modern, single-story building.

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Boston, Mass., April 5-10.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 7-10.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton, Palmer House and Congress hotels, Chicago, November 10-13.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Netherlands-Hilton hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 19-26.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 2-6; annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 21-26.

American Standards Association, annual conference, Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 18-20.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, fall get-together, Lexington hotel, New York, November 13.

Chemical Institute of Canada, chemical economics division, Sheraton-Mt. Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, November 18.

Chemical Market Research Association, adhesives meeting, St. Paul hotel, St. Paul, Minn., November 12-13.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 8-10.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Lord Baltimore hotel, Baltimore, Md., and Beltsville, Md., November 20-21.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, alumni dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 19; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 5.

Food Additives Conference, sponsored by Food and Drug Administration and Food Law Institute, Department of Health, Education and Welfare Auditorium, Washington, D. C., November 24-25.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler Hilton hotel, New York, November 25.

National Conference on Air Pollution, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., November 18-20.

National Plastics Exposition, sponsored by Society of Plastics Industry, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, November 17-21.

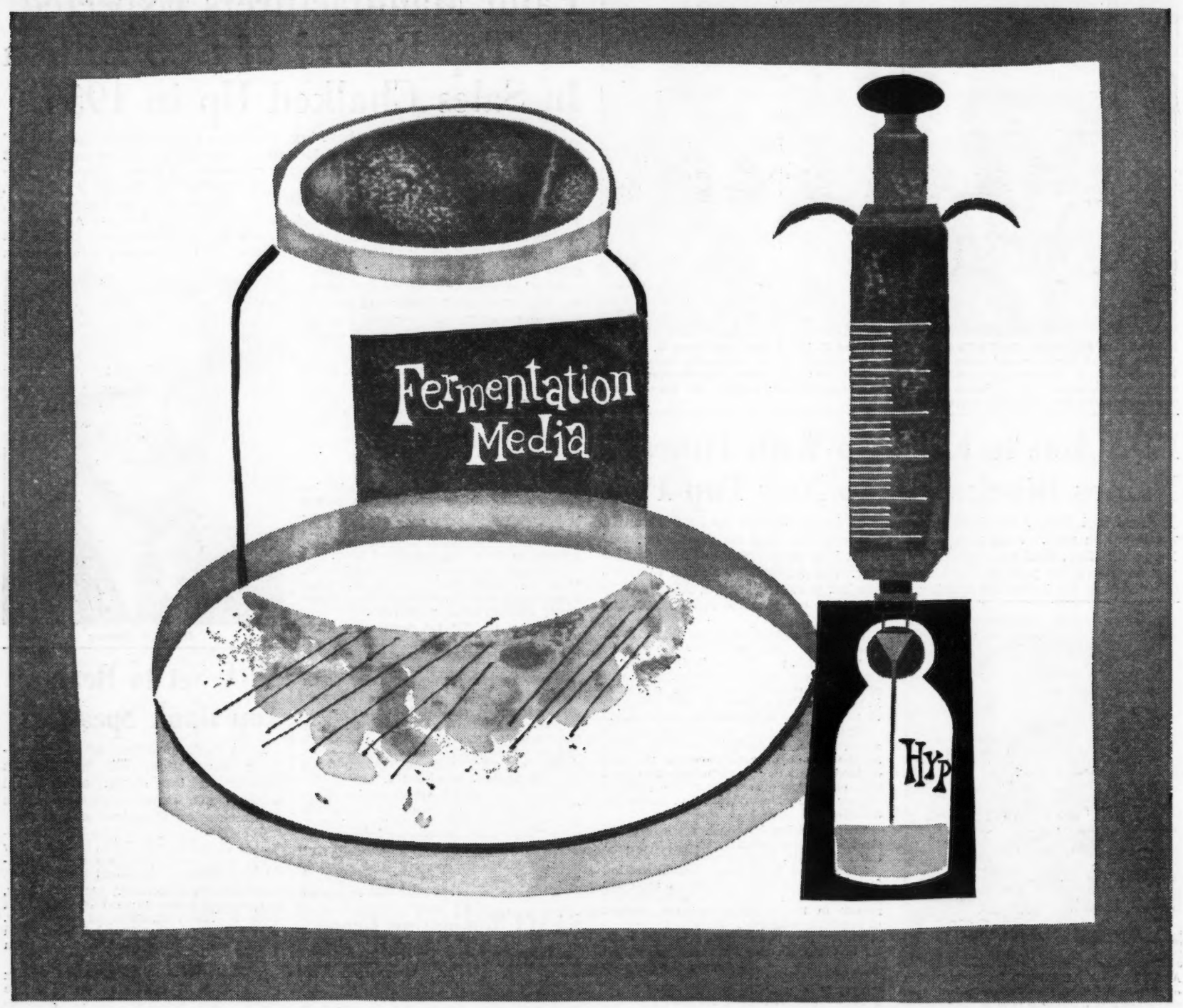
National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Americana hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla., November 8-13.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, midyear and eastern regional meetings, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 8-10; central regional meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 9-11; western regional meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 16-17; annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 1-3.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual national conference, Morrison hotel, Chicago, November 17-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 12; annual meeting, luncheon and dinner, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 3.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section's winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 8; annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 12-14.



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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, October 31 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 3.60 - 4.25
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C. m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms. any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls .100 lbs. 4.60 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd .100 lbs. 22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ...100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd ..... 100 lbs. 31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. .. lb. .11 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08½- —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .45¾- —
Acetophenetidin, USP, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 1.22 - 1.24
Acetophenone, cns., dms. ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .19 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... lb. .24½- .30
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63½- —
USP, standard, fine, cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .58½- —
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

Acids

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Acronite root, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt., equald lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald.... lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .27 - —
Adeps lanae (see lanolin).

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 2.50 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works ..... lb. 6.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms. ..... lb. .65 - .85
Albumin, egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls lb. 1.09 - 1.11
flake, bbls. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.07
tech., cryst., bbls. ..... lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —
Denaturing grade, dms. ..... gal. 2.15 - —

Alcohols

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .93 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .98 - —
Aletris root, bgs. ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies ..... lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis. lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2¼% dms. frt. alld. ..... lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .33½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.52 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works. lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
USP, sweet, cns., dms. ..... lb. .90 - 1.40
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .50 - —
powd., cs. ..... lb. .75 - —
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - —
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. .... lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene)
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .05¼- .06
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l, works ..100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
soln., 32°, cybs., c.l., works... lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0555- .1325
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works..... lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18¼- .20¼
Aluminum fluoride in 6b. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .03¾- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .04¾- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works. lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd. (See Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2680- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2470- —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (See Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .69½- —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .47 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms ..lb. 1.11 - —
Standard grade, dms. ..... lb. .81 - —

Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% t.t.l., dms lb. .36¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..ton. 41.00 - —
grd., bulk, c.l., same basis ..ton. 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton. 44.00 - —
Coml., iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., dms., works..... lb. .30 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. ... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works ..lb. 1.72 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. .lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.03 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. .. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.55 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted .lb. 3.70 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. .ton. 84.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald. .ton. 86.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anyhd. basis .ton. 87.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal. gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt, equald..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. .ton. 324.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. .ton. 407.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse .ton. 412.50 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed
amorph.	amorphous
AMP	American melting point
anhyd.	anhydrous
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid
approx.	approximately
artif.	artificial
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials
Atl.	Atlantic
Be.	Baume
bbls.	barrels
bgs.	bags
bls.	bales
bots.	bottles
b.p.	boiling point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime
b.r.	boiling range
bxs.	boxes
C.	centigrade
cbys.	carboys
CD	completely denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight
cks.	casks
c.l.	carlots
cns.	cans
coml.	commercial
conc.	concentrated
CP	chemically pure
cps.	centipoises
cryst.	crystalline
cs.	cases
ctns.	cartons
cyls.	cylinders
d-	dextro
dbl.	double
denat.	denatured
dest-dist	destructively—distilled
dl-	dextrolaevo
dist.	distilled
distr.	distributor
djns.	demijohns
dlvd.	delivered
dms.	drums
dom.	domestic
E.	east
e.p.	end point
equald.	equalized
exp.	expressed
Ext.	external
F.	fahrenheit
ferment.	fermentation
f.f.a.	free fatty acid
f.f.c.	free from chlorine
fib.	fiber
f.o.b.	free on board
f.p.a.	free of prussic acid
frt.	freight
gal.	gallon
gran.	granular
grd.	ground
i.&a.	iron and aluminum
i.b.p.	initial boiling point
imp.	imported
incl.	included
indust.	industrial
kgs.	kegs
l-	laevo
lacq.	lacquer
lb.	pound
l.c.l.	less than carlots
l.t.l.	less truckload
liq.	liquid
mfrs.	manufacturers
m-	meta
m.a.p.	mixed aniline point
min.	minimum
m.p.	melting point
N-	nitrogen
n-	normal
nat.	natural
neut.	neutral
NF	National Formulary
NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
No.	number
nom.	nominal
o-	ortho
ord.	ordinary
oz.	ounce
p-	para
Pac.	Pacific
pf.	proof
phos.	phosphate
photo.	photographic
pkgs.	packages
powd.	powdered
precip.	precipitated
prod.	producer
pt.	point
pulv.	pulverized
purif.	purified
redist.	redistilled
refd.	refined
refy.	refinery
reg.	regular
resub.	resublimed
ret.	returnable
SD	specially denatured
s.d.	single distilled
S. E.	southeast
sec.	secondary
secs.	seconds
s.g.	specific gravity
shipt.	shipment
soln.	solution
s.u.	standard unit
syn.	synthetic
tanks.	railroad tankcars
tech.	technical
tert-	tertiary
t.l.	truck loads
t.w.	tank wagons
USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
vis.	viscosity
VM&P	varnish makers & painters
W.	west
whse.	warehouse
w w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., bbls, lb. .45 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l. lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., f.b. dms. ..... lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, bbls. lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Ammonium gluconate, tech., dms. lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Ammonium Iodide. NF, dms., bots, lb. 4.25 - 4.38
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .18 - —
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb .50 - .55
Ammonium lignin sulfonate bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65

Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., fib. dms., 15,000 lbs., works lb. 1.22 - —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
single fib. dms., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N bags., f.o.b., works ton.65.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 ton, base price ton.65.00 - —
western, bgs, c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton.44.50 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., powd., dms. lb. .28½- .34½
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. ton.284.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse ton.289.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works, lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Ammonium phosphate, dibasic, NF, V bbls, dms. lb. .46 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - —

Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b. works, base price ton.32.00 - —
purif., bgs., f.o.b. works .... lb. .08½- .15
large granular, bulk, c.l., works, ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton.40.00 - —
Ammonium sulfate, tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ..... ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works—100 lbs. 3.20 - 7.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt., equald, 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate),
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst., dms. c.l. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .26
tech., soln, 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis .... lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Highly purif., cbys. 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb.17.50 -23.00
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, bots lb. 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb.17.50 -21.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms lb. 4.20 - 5.00
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.00

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis.... lb. .19½- .20
tanks, same basis..... lb. .16 - .16¼
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd.).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
Amyl alcohol, ex pentane, mixed, amyls dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .16½- —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .20¼
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .20¾- .21¼
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .17¼- .17¾
secondary, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E .... lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, n-pentanol (syn. no.-mal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .39½- —
Amyl alcohol, 2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .70 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
o-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .47 - —
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¾- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. .... lb. .80 - 1.10
Amyris oil, dms ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.75
Anchohe, USP, cns., dms..... lb. 1.55 - 1.70
Tech., dms. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root oil, bots..... lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots. ..... lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms.. ..... lb. 2.60 - 4.05
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs..... lb. .17½- —
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .17½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms. ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works ..... lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .29 - —
cs., c.l., mines ..... lb. .29½- —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .26 - —
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd... lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd .... lb. .24 - .25
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dms lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dms..... lb. .74½- —
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms. .... lb. .85 - 1.25
Arabic gum, amber sorts, bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .26 - .29
Areca nuts, powd., bbls..... lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 3.75 - —
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.90.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
l-Argenine monochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, USP, dms. .... lb. .43 - —
Arsenic white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Aryiid maroons deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. ..... lb. 2.85 - —
Maroon shade, bbls. ..... lb. 3.70 - —
Asafetida gum, cns. ..... lb. .40 - —
Powd. bbls., dms. ..... lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines..ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots..kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots.....kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots.....kilo.10.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots .....kilo.12.00 - —
bots., 500-gram bots. kilo.12.50 - —
Ash black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.40.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y., N. J .ton.86.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.35.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.41.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.40.00 - —
Manjak No. 10 crude, dms., works. lb. .07 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion tanks tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —

Eastman ALDEHYDES

acetaldehyde
pharmaceutical raw material
denaturant
chemical intermediate

n-butyraldehyde
chemical intermediate
plastic intermediate
pharmaceutical intermediate

isobutyraldehyde
pharmaceutical intermediate
resin raw material
chemical raw material

For samples and information about Eastman aldehydes and other Eastman industrial chemicals, call our nearest sales office or write to Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Chemicals Division, Kingsport, Tennessee.

Eastman CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn.; New York; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Asphalt, petroleum, steam-refd., 50-60 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 6.50
Atropine sulfate, USP bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.50
Avocado oil, f.o.b. Calif., cns. lb. 2.25 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate precip. bgs., c.l., works ton 111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton 126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd. bgs., c.l., works ton 176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 196.00 - —
Barium chloride, NF, cryst., 100 lb. dms lb. .22 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. ton 208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald. ton 218.00 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald. ton 275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. equald. ton 285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb. .20 - —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton 100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton 110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton 55.00 -55.25
paper bgs., ex whse., New York ton 79.85 - —
Battery acid, cbys. c.l. works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 2.10 - 3.05
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.05
West Indian, 50-55% cns. dms., lb. 2.30 - 3.00
Bayberry wax, bgs. lb. .45 - .47
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs. lb. .54 - .56
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .55 - .57
Central American, bgs. lb. .55 - .57
Chilean, bgs. lb. .58 - .60
Refd., USP, bleached, white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .60 - .62
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns. lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .30 - —
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .30 - —
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 91.00 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton 94.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots ex whse ton 89.35 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton 92.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - .86
Tech., cbys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
cbys., smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Benzene, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Birmingham district gal. .31 - —
Chicago district gal. .31 - —
Cleveland district gal. .31 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .31 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .31 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .31 - —
Pittsburgh district lb. .31 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .31 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .31 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .31 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Benzene, petroleum, nitration or industrial, Houston, Tex., tanks, gal. .31 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamme, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd. gamma unit-lb. .00825- —
dms., l.c.l., works gamma unit-lb. .009 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls. dlvd. lb. 2.30 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzoic acid, tech., bbls., dms., c.l., t.l., frt., alld. lb. .37 - —
bbls., dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .33 - —

Benzol

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt., equald. lb. .21 - —
cbys, smaller lots, frt., equald. lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald. lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 30 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.e., cns., dms. lb. 58 - .79
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .58 - .80
Tech., dms., dlvd. lb. 47½ - .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, NF, 40-lb. dms. lb. .68 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt., equald. lb. .22½ - .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 23½ - 25½
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
Benzyl dimethylamine, dms., works. lb. 2.25 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.85 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride, (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberine hydrochloride, bots. lb. 35.00 -36.25
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 12.75 -14.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots. gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms. lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.08 - 2.17
Bismuth oxide, anhyd., dms. lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth subgallate NF fib. dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF dms. lb. 2.65 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Black haw root bark, bls. lb. .63 - .65
Black haw tree bark, bls. lb. .45 - .50

Black Pigments

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton 145.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 155.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse. ton 195.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia New York unit-ton. 6.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia bgs. Chicago, unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Blood, dried, soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .13
bgs., t.l. lb. .14 - .17
bgs., l.t.l. lb. .15 - .30
Bloodroot, bls lb. .48 - .50

Blue Pigments

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.30
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls. lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 1.50 - —

Any stage in the production of emulsion paints is the right stage for adding Emulsive Driers.

Unlike conventional driers, Emulsive Driers are designed specifically to disperse quickly in latex formulations. Drier efficiency is obtained almost instantly. There is no tendency to agglomerate in the water phase. Separate addition to the oil or alkyd is not required.

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Bone black, dms., l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - .22¾
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.65.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.87.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago ton.143.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.118.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.47.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.103.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.108.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.41.00 - —
gran., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.119.25 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis, ton.124.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.56.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.52.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.108.75 - —
99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis ton.113.75 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.390.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.415.00 - —
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.133.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.190.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.195.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.158.00 -178.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.215.25 -235.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis, ton.220.25 -240.25
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.108.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.165.75 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis ton.170.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.133.00 -153.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.190.25 -210.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis, ton.195.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.102.50 - —
powd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.113.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.170.75 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, ton.175.75 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.138.00 -158.00
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago ton.195.25 -215.25
dms., smaller lots, same basis, ton.200.25 -220.25
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls, truckload, works lb. .62 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls. lb. 1.76 - —
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 - —
c.s., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots. lb. 5.45 - 5.70
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.26 Nom.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.20 Nom.
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. 1.20 - —

Brown Pigments

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l. refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, contract, refy lb. .14½ - .15
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate syn., dms., c.l., dlvd.E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E. lb. .57½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .58½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Prices of n-butyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½ - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms., works lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tributylamine).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 5.45 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.55 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 5.20 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.80 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.75 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.61 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.91 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.68 - —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.83 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.76 - —
Maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.99 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, maroon, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. 2.72 - —
Maroon, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.77 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.62 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.84 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.19 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.52 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone, yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.50 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.33 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Redist., USP, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Camphene, USP, dms. lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, 100 lbs. or more lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Calcium carbonate, precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 -35.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works, ton.40.00 -42.00
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -57.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton.117.50 -167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.137.50 -187.50

Calcium chloride, flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.31.00 - —
Conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.80 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms. lb. .27 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton.12.50 - —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.36.00 -73.00
Calcium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .29½ - .30
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Calcium gluconate, AA, dms. lb. .76 - —
USP, dms. lb. .67 - .69
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works. lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies. cs.22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.30.80 -34.50
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - .40
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Calcium mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. .99 - 1.00
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.83.25 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton.77.70 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.93.25 - —
21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.94.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ton.104.50 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bg., c.l. prices
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Calcium phosphate, tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.00 - —
Calcium phytate bgs., works lb. .50 - —
Calcium resinate precip, dms. ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .36¼ - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, NF X, powd., 100-lb. dms.lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ - —
Camphene, chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Camphor, nat., USP powd. cs., 100-lb. lots lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
USP, gran., powd. bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
ctns. 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns. smaller lots lb. .87 - —
tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .40 - .65
White, dms. lb. .29 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 7.25 - 8.00
Rectified, cns. lb. 9.55 -11.25
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .54
Refd., bgs. lb. .59 - .61
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.75 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Capric acid, CP, dms. lb. .28½ - .31
tanks lb. .26 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., and t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .16½ - —
Sec. 92-99%, dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23 - —
tanks lb. .19½ - —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb. .28½ - .31
tanks lb. .26 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75
NF, from African pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Caraway oil, dms. lb. 3.10 - 3.50
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls. ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
Furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½ - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .07¼ - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06¼ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .05¾ - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .11½ - —
Carbon black, pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .79 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .21 - —

Carbon dioxide indust. wholesale, bulk, dlvd., Metropolitan area ton.73.00 -115.00
50-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .09 - .11
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms. c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .07 - —
55-gal. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 - —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼ - —
Carbon tetrachloride, tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .10¾ - .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb.45.00 -55.00
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A" lb. 2.95 - —
Bleached, "B" lb. 2.80 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.85 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.75 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.25 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb.16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .67 - .68
North country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .77
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .92 - .93
North country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .71
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .79
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .72
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .79
Carnauba wax, yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.14 - 1.16
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.16 - 1.20
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram., tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .24½ - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units .174 - —
b-Carotene in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram. cns kilo.69.60 - —
Liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram., cns kilo.87.00 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram., cns. gram. .29 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip. grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .19 - .19¼
New Zealand, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .24½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .34 - —
"B" lb. .33 - —
"C" lb. .32 - —
Korintje "A" lb. .34 - —
"B" lb. .33 - —
"C" lb. .32 - —
Cassia oil (see Cinnamon leaf oil, USP).
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2650 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2750 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2910 - —
tanks lb. .2600 - —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2660 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2760 - —
tanks lb. .2460 - —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots lb. .3125 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .3350 - —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2300 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2400 - —
tanks lb. .20½ - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .22¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .23¼ - —
tanks lb. .20¼ - —
Refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .2750 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850 - —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2450 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2550 - —
tanks lb. .2250 - —
Imp., No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .15¾ - —
Castor oil, sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15¼
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .20
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼ - .46¼
split, dms. lb. .37¼ - .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.50 - —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½ - —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½ - —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. .75 - —
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII, cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .50 - .65
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .30 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19½ - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs. ctns., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd., E. lb. .35 - .45
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .559
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd., E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).

Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs, smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Cerium chloride, 43%, dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate).
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 1.95 - —
Cetyl alcohol, extra fib cns., 590-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more. lb. .48 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, lb. Nom. - —
Roman, cs. lb. 2.25 - —
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms. c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .25½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.53.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.78.00 - 83.00
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
10-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.96.00 - —
25-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.87.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.84.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 4.35 - 5.25
Chestnut extract, imp. solid, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0855- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0969- —
Chicago acid paste, bbls. frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech, 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots. lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms, l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. l.c.l. 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works, lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l. Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.75
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech. flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .76 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, dlvd. to N.Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, dlvd. to N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd. dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E lb. .80½- —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ¼c. per lb. higher
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00

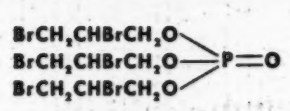
Chrome green, CP, dark, light medium blue content 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .40 - .42
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
blue content 31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
Reduced color, 25% lb. .19 - .20
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, 500 to 2,000 lbs., dms., works lb. .10 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45½- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
NF, yellow, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd. bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Cinnamic alcohol, bots. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .93 - 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, bgs. lb. .77 - —
Ceylon, "0000," bgs. lb. .96 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb.36.00 - 70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.35 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 - 13.50
Citral, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.65
Extra, bots. lb. 4.35 - 5.05
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
hydrous, fine gran. bgs., dms., c.l lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms. lb. .58 - 1.00
Java-type, dms. lb. .57 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 1.45 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 2.30 - 3.30
Civet, artif., bots. lb.13.75 - 15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton.17.50 - 21.50
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn. ton. 8.00 - 11.00
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton.42.00 - 45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 - 35.75

Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.00 - 12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l. works. ton.15.50 - —
300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton.13.50 - 14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton.35.00 - 36.00
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me. long-ton.20.00 - 35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net-ton.50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. net-ton.60.00 - 70.00
Cleve's acid, mixed, bbls. lb. 1.05 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs. lb. .41 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .44 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.35
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.35
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis. bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41¼- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
CMC, purif. high vis. (see Cellulose gum).

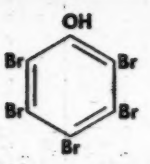
FLAME-PROOF with BROMINE

For plastics, textiles, fluids, protective coatings, paper and wood products . . .
Four new brominated flame-proofing compounds.



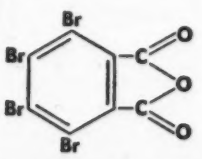
TRIS (2,3-DIBROMOPROPYL) PHOSPHATE
Bromine content: 68.7%

APPLICATIONS:
- To flame-proof polystyrene foam and other foamed systems.
- As a secondary plasticizer in vinyls to impart flame-retardancy.
- To flame-proof cotton and rayon.
- Outstanding flame-proofing properties may be produced in cutting oils.
- As a flame-proofing additive in spray-coating lacquers for paper and wood products.
- High dielectric constant suggests its use in the electrical field (transformers, switches, potting formulations).



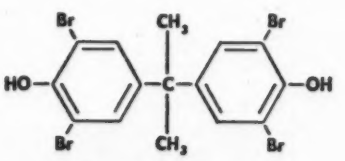
PENTABROMOPHENOL
Bromine content: 81.8%.

APPLICATIONS:
- To flame-proof wall board, piers, telephone poles and other structural wood forms.
- To provide termite control in wood structures.
- As the flame-proofing agent in phenolic resins.
- Presents promise in anti-fouling paints for marine applications.
- As a mildew preventative in resins.



TETRABROMOPHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
Bromine content: 68.9%

APPLICATIONS:
- As a flame-proofer in the manufactuer of polyamide resins for electrical insulation.
- Can be reacted with polyhydric alcohols to impart flame-proof properties in polyester resins and in the manufacture of alkyd resins for protective coatings.
- As a curing agent in the manufacture of epoxy resins.
- In the manufacture of novel phthalein dyes.



TETRABROMOBISPHENOL-A
Bromine content: 58.8%

APPLICATIONS:
- In the manufacture of flame-proof epoxy foams and coatings.
- To reduce flammability in polyurethane and styrene foams.
- May lead to flame-proof polyester resins by reaction with dibasic acids.
- May give unusual polycarbonate resins.

BROMINATED COMPOUNDS are several times more efficient than their chlorine analogs for flame-proofing. This superiority is fundamental rather than one of degree, and it is why these compounds may increase the fire-resistance of your plastics, textiles, fluids, protective coatings, paper and wood products.

The flame-proofing advantages of these new Michigan Chemical compounds permit the use of smaller quantities than would be required with chlorine compounds. As a result, there will be less disturbance of the physical properties and appearance of the end product.

Michigan Chemical can now furnish testing quantities of these new compounds. Your letterhead request for samples or data will receive prompt attention.

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
599 North Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan
EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue • New York 17, New York
C-58-6

CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., tanks, works gal. .16 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works ton.44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works, ton.44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton.40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1, tanks, works ton.41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.10 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —

Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Cobalt blue imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.57 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms. lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms. lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse. lb. 2.00 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls. dlvd. lb. .85 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.52 - —
70-71% Co., kgs. lb. 1.48 - —
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co. dms. lb. .29½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co, dms., dlvd lb. .69 - —
Cobalt sulfate, monohydrated, 33% Co, dms., dlvd lb. 1.17 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co, dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.17.80 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .22 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .90 - .95
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .17 - —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .16½- —
Refd., deodorized, dms., l.c.l. lb. .24 - —
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .23½- .26
tanks lb. .21 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms lb. .24½- .27
tanks lb. .22 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .09¾- .09½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz lots oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms. gal. 1.40 - 1.45
Cohosh root, black, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Blue, bls. lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots. oz.27.50 -31.00
Colchicum root, bls. lb. .35 - —
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
Flexible, dms. lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls. lb. .72 - —
Colombo root, bls. lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bls. lb. .26 - —
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2 bgs. lb. .22 - .24
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¾- .17
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .40 - .80
Copaiba oil, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3340- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3490- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .43¼- .43¾
Cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .29½- .30
Cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .37¾- .38¼
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .3855- .4155
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. .639 - .659
Copper gluconate, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .29 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .31¼- .31¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .45¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN, Type I, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .46 - —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .44 - —
Copper oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb. 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip, dms., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1855- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12.15 -14.65
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.22.10 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.23.35 - —
Copper sulfate tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs.26.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.27.40 -30.40
Copper undecyienate, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton.220.00 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton.215.00 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 8.50 -11.50
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08¼- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .07 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .08½- —

Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, works, New York lb. .04½ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb.18.23 -18.50
tanks lb.16.23 - —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .17¼- .20
tanks lb. .14¾- —
Corn starch (see Starch, corn).
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.33 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.58 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l 100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, kilo or more gram. 1.90 - 2.00
Costus oil, bots. oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis ton.55.50 -56.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .11¼- —
tanks, Valley lb. .11⅛- —
tanks, Texas, Lubbock lb. .10¾- —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .10⅞- —
Foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .04 - —
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .16⅝- .16⅞
tanks lb. .14⅝- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .16¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Cottonseed pitch, raw, dms., works. lb. .03 - .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.60 - 3.70
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .192 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks, same basis gal .33 - .35
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b., works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Creosote, pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .0561- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2.97%, 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol 30.5°C., m.p. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, 29°-29.9° C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
o-Cresol, 25-28.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content, 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald. to competitive points, 50 dms. or more gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis. gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs lb. .90 - —
Powd., cs. lb. .95 - —
Cubeb oil, cns lb.12.00 -15.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .35 - —
Moroccan, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs. lb. No prices.
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns. lb. 7.50 -15.50
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .07½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton.57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.96.00 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —

Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies. gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl.48.00 - —
6-oz cyls., works cyl.12.00 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .42 - —
cyls., 100-gal lots gal. .41 - —
cyls., 200-gal. lots gal. .40 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. No stocks.
E, bgs. lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs. lb. .13¾- .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .12¼- .13½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14½- .16
nubs, bgs. lb. .17¾- .20
Siam, cs lb. .31 - .34
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .37 - .42
No. 2, bgs lb. .31 - .34
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .17 - .19
seeds, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .28 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - —

Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.

1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½- —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.51.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.60.00 - —
paper bgs., t.l., works ton.60.75 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.69.12 - —
19% P, paper bgs. works, Houston, Tex., c.l., t.l ton.71.50 - —

Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.

Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
Neutral, bbls. lb. .21 - .23
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .82
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis lb. .56 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —

For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas, prices are 7c. per gal. higher.

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms. lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dextrin, corn, canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.24 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.39 - —
canary light, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.14 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.29 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.98 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.13 - —

Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Dextrin, potato, imp., bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, hydrated, commercial, bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.70 - —
Anhydrous, commercial, bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
Special anhydrous, al. foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb. dms 100 lbs.15.20 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¾- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade bots lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .905 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .905 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l. t.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., dms, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dvd. E. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½- —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.20 - —
dms., l.t.l. dlvd lb. 1.24 - —
Feed grade, to vitamin premix distributors, dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.07 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .95 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .86 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - .32
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½- .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis, lb. .14½- —
1,4,-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .59½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31½- —
Dieldrin, dms., dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .70½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm. lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½- —

SAVE

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● You can bank on important savings by using Pfizer STABLETS in your multivitamin formulations. STABLETS can cut vitamin B_{12} potency losses by more than 50% thereby reducing your overage requirements.

This protected form of vitamin B_{12}, the most stable form ever produced, is now available in two types.

STABLETS Type I (1% vitamin B_{12} U.S.P. adsorbed on resin)...Extensive tests have proved the outstanding stability of this crystalline form of STABLETS. In one such test a typical multivitamin tablet containing STABLETS Type I was stored at room temperature for 12 months. The B_{12} potency loss was only 6% compared to a 25% potency loss for tablets containing a triturated form of crystalline B_{12}.

STABLETS Type II (1% cobalamin concentrate N.F. adsorbed on resin)...Now the concentrate, the most widely-used B_{12} form in the manufacture of multivitamin preparations, is available in the form of STABLETS. Accelerated stability tests on this new form indicate that Type II possesses all the superior stability characteristics of its crystalline counterpart—STABLETS Type I—*plus the added benefit of lower cost.*

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WHAT DOES THIS NEW DEVELOPMENT MEAN TO YOU?

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2. **ECONOMY**—*allows for reduced overages and assures long shelf-life.*
3. **EASIER HANDLING**—*no elaborate processing techniques required.*

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N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots, 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 -147.50
bots., 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 4.00 - 4.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .32¾- .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .07 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .07 - —
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
2,2-dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms. lb. 2.53 - —
tech., dms. lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½- .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dilseed, Indian, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .12 - —
Dillseed oil, bots. lb. 2.80 - 5.00
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.10 - 4.10
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.85 - 5.10
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained ammes lb. .68½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
55-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms. lb. .22 - —
89° C., dms. lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .15 - —
48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —

Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
tanks, works. dlvd. lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Dipentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .59 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .79 - —
tankcars, works gal. .42 - —
Dipentene, steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil)
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .65 - .85
Diphenyl phthalate dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., fused tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Refd., diphenylamine in dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., US ports, ex dock ton. 76.00 Nom.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .117 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No 1 lb. 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb. 31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb. 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.55 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb. 15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb. 14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb. 19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb. 23.60 -24.00
No. 19 lb. 15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb. 24.15 -24.65
No. 33 lb. 17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb. 13.05 -13.50
No. 11 lb. 13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 -10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoldine Y dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.29 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.18 - —
40 Orange R, extra, conc lb. 1.52 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. 1.16 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .79 - —
161 Orange lb. .94 - —
176 Fast Red A, conc lb. 1.53 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.47 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.31 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.20 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.07 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .92 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.30 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.27 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.37 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 1.91 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd. No.
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.70 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 2.19 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc lb. 2.61 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.12 - —
332 Brown, RX, conc lb. 1.35 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.60 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .93 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.53 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.45 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.40 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.69 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.95 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
593 Green BY, conc lb. 1.02 - —
596 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.26 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.31 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 2.32 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 2.30 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.45 - —
657 Malachite green V, crystals lb. 2.73 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.62 - —
667 Milling green 6B, conc lb. 4.78 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN powder lb. 2.25 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.44 - —
729 Blue B, extra conc lb. 3.61 - —
749 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.67 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc lb. 4.11 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 2.22 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .38 - —
1034 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.31 - —
1078 Alizarin syanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 3.02 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.58 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste lb. 2.28 - —
1101 Jade green N supra, double paste lb. 1.55 - —
1106 Blue RS double paste lb. 3.85 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.92 - —
1151 Brown R single paste lb. 2.29 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD double powder. lb. 4.60 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 2.08 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.62 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc lb. 2.48 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.70 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.76 - —

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums dlvd. No.
24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil Scarlet BL lb. 1.70 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarin green CG lb. 3.53 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red N-1700 lb. 1.76 - —
Oil yellow ZG conc lb. 6.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. No.
p-517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR conc lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black RB lb. 3.54 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit red B conc lb. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.26 - 1.28
tanners, bbls. lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding bls. lb. .30 - .32
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .45 - —
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 42.00 -48.25
Endrin, tech., dms., t.l., dlvd lb. 3.44 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.85 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots. 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., oz. .60 - .65
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., oz. .60 - .80
Powd., dms. oz. .60 - .80
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .58 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns. lb. 11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 1.60 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 72.50 -84.00
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz. 87.75 - —
1-Epinephrine base, syn., USP bots.,
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .17 - —
Ester gum, wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.63 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.68 -20.74
tanks, same basis gal. 20.47 - —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —

Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 21.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.80 -21.86
tanks, same basis gal. 21.59 - —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. lb. .90 - —
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .41 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, works lb. .90 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .75 - —
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E. lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
Ethyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns. lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb. cns. lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb. cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Ethyl ether, indust. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .34½- —
(2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies).
2-Ethylyhexyl acrylate, c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .47½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21¼- —
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt. equald. lb. .52½- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethyl nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Ethyl oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.20 - 1.50
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .42 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works. lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-).
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. or t.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
Ethylene, contract, ref'y. gate lb. .0475- .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald. lb. .31½- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd., E. lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloro-ethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. .95 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms. lb. .61 - 1.05
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .68 - 1.20
Eugenol, USP, dms lb. 1.60 - 2.25
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

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Nitrate of Soda • Nitric Acid • Soda Ash • Sodium Chlorite Products
Sodium Methylate • Sulfate of Alumina • Sulfur (Processed) • Sulfuric Acid

6101-A

F

F acid, crude, paste, bbls., works, lb. 2.10 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton. higher
Fennel oil, sweet USP, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..... lb. .14 - —
French, light, bgs..... lb. .21 - —
Indian, light, bgs..... lb. .25 - —
Rumanian, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs..... lb. .22½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .07½- —
Ferric acetate, soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
USP IX, cbys. ..... lb. .17 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works .100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms. l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
Ferric chloride, 42° Be. photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works..... lb. .07½- .09
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. ..... lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, gran., dms. ..... lb. .89 - .91
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾%, Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l. works .ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 - .68
Green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, dms. ... lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. ..... lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. .....gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 3.75 - 4.00
Fir oil, Canada, cns. ..... lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms..... lb. .1350- .1400
Kettle-bodied, dms. ..... lb. .1580- .1630
Light-pressed, dms. ..... lb. .1200- .1250
tanks ..... lb. .1050- —
Fishliver oil, high potency, 100,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms. 1,000,000 units. .17½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms., 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast .ton.150.00 -152.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic coast .ton.146.00 -148.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo or more gram. .44 - —
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.44.00 - —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited 7 to 8% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0645- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .0380- —
Formaldehyde, 37%, (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0670- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .0405- —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0350- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works..... lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works..... lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls. ..... lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton.19.00 - —
Calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.20.00 -21.75
Insecticide grade, dried, powd., bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
Oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton.17.50 -18.00
Spent, bgs., c.l., ship't. point .ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Fumaric acid, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .27¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .28¼- —
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. ..... lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works..... lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. .. lb. .21 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. ..... lb. .184 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .43½- —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
Solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis.lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Gallic acid, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld. ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. ..... oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. ..... oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, pure pork skin), 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l ... lb. .54 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.... lb. .65 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.... lb. .71 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.... lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l.... lb. .83 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. ..... lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. ..... lb. .23 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .27 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .28 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms..... lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Standard, cns., dms..... lb. 2.05 - 3.40
soap grade, dms..... lb. 1.10 - 1.75
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. ..... lb.16.50 -18.50
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb.18.00 -22.75
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.70
Ginger oil, dist., bots. ..... lb.10.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.60
NF, from Jamaican root, botts. lb. 8.75 -10.25
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs..... lb. .13½- —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs..... lb. .40 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs..... lb. .12½- —
Sierra Leone, bgs..... lb. .15 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .13½- —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, green, dry bone, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .17 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .44 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.85 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 100 gm. lots. gram. .45 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, dlvd. E., tanks lb. .18 Nom.
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, dlvd. E., tanks lb. .17 Nom.
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .17 Nom.
Glycerine, nat., refd., USP, CP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .27⅛- —
USP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .26¾- —
Glycerine, high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27½- —
Glycerine, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27¾- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).

FOR POLISHING... OR PRIMPING...

you can work wonders with JEFFERSON TRIETHANOLAMINE

There's hardly a wax or cosmetic emulsion formulation—solid, liquid or cream—you *can't* make with Jefferson triethanolamine.

Triethanolamine oleate and stearate soaps make excellent emulsifying and dispersing agents for waxes and polishes used on metal, leather, floors, glass, wood, ceramic ware, automobiles and furniture.

White, waxy triethanolamine stearate is just the thing for cosmetic preparations because it is not irritating to the skin. Hand lotions, cosmetic creams, cleansing creams, shaving creams, waterless hand-cleansers, medicated soaps prepared from this essentially odorless soap have desirable texture and can be removed simply by washing with water.

Triethanolamine is used to make lauryl sulfate salt which is an active ingredient in some of the liquid shampoos.

You can look to Jefferson as a reliable source of regular and 99% purity triethanolamine and technical help in their application. For complete information, write: **Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc., 1121 Walker Avenue, Houston 2, Texas.**

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Essential Chemicals From Hydrocarbon Sources
Ethylene Oxide, Glycols, Dichloride • Ethanolamines • Morpholine • Piperazine • Polyethylene Glycols • Nonyl Phenol • Surfonic® Surface-Active Agents • Ethylene Carbonate and Propylene Carbonate • Caustic Potash • Caustic Soda • Soda Ash • Sodium Bicarbonate

Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.75 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
Graphite, amorph., cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Flake, No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¾ Nom.
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅜- .07½
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .15¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16¾- .18¾
extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .18¼- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .19¼- .21¼
prime, burning, dms., c.l. lb. .19¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .20¾- .22¾

Green Pigments

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .45 - —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst. dms., tins lb. 2.10 - 2.15
NF liq. cbys., dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF, VII, dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb. .75 - 1.30
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .38 - .44
bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more lb. .39 - .44
Tech. grade, bgs. lb. .30 - .33

Gums

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

Gypsum, plaster of Paris, 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, dlvd. New York ton.20.30 - —
Gypsum, terra alba, dom., 100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, same basis ton.20.00 - —
100-lb. paper bgs., trucks, works, New York ton.17.00 - —
Imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, New York ton.55.00 - —
100-lb paper bgs., ex whse. ton.60.00 -62.00

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls. lb. 2.20 - —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
Paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.55
Henbane leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., 100% basis, frt. alld lb. .90 - —
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16¼- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
bots., 1-lb lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York lb. .233 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .243 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .253 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .43½- .48½
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .20 - —
tanks, Borger, Tex., dlvd. gal. .16 - —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .16 - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 4.00 - 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.00 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots. oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.50 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydriodic acid, 1.50 s.g., cbys. lb. 2.92 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys. lb. 3.23 - —

Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb. .27¼- —

Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.

Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100-lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers cbys. extra c.l. works lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 2.23 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 2.25 - —
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)

Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.19.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.21.00 - —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.50 - —
tanks, works frt. equald. 100 lbs.15.50 - —

Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.

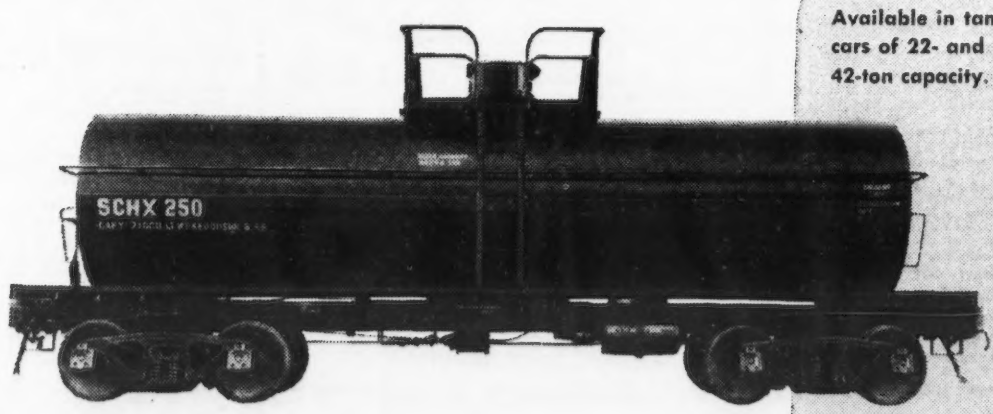
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls. dlvd. W. lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. dlvd. lb. .03¾- .03
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —

Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms. lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .84½- —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70%, dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.80
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, low viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.00 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.05 - —
150 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis, lb. 1.07 - —
Less than 150-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.17 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, high viscosity grades, 20,000-lb. lots or more, more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.10 - —
2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.13 - —
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, 85 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.17 - —
Less than 85-lb. lots, same basis, lb. 1.27 - —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 6.00 - 6.50
Hypernic extract, cryst. No. 1 bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
Liq. No. 1 bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .27 - —
Hypophosphorus acid, purif. 50% cbys., ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .83 - —
NF, 30%, cbys., all quantities, same basis lb. .73 - —

HF

HYDROFLUORIC ACID
anhydrous and aqueous

STAUFFER HAS IT...
IN QUANTITY AND QUALITY



Available in tank cars of 22- and 42-ton capacity.

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
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NYOTEX CHEMICAL DIVISION, P. O. Box 9716, Houston 15, Tex.

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn).
Indole, CP, bots ..... lb. 15.75 -18.25
Inositol, bots., dlvd. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
dms., dlvd. ..... lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. ..... lb. .85 - —
Resub., USP, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. ..... lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs. ..... lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 3.75 - 4.15
b-Ionone, cns. ..... lb. 4.20 - 4.90
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. ..... lb. 8.75 - 9.25
Powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 - .34
Iron blue, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .53 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .54 - —
Iron blue, imp., British, bbls., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .49 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .59 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states:—Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mon., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 - .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
Other shades, same basis lb. .12 - —
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. ..... lb. 1.44 - 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. .48 - .56
Isobornyl formate, dms. ..... lb. 1.20 - —
Isobornyl proprionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .28½- —
Isobutyraldehyde, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 3.55 - 3.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots, or more kilo. 23.00 -25.50
bulk, smaller lots. ..... kilo. 24.00 -26.00
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .21 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works. ..... lb. .22½- —
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .65 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... gal. .42 - —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .67 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... gal. .44 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .69 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC), tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works. ..... lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works .... lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works ..... lb. .65 - 1.25
Itaconic acid, purif. fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .54 - —
fib. dms. l.c.l., works ..... lb. .55 - —
Tech. fib. dms., c.l., works .... lb. .39 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .40 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Jalap root, NF, bls. ..... lb. .85 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Japan wax, cs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Juniper berries, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - —
Juniper berry oil, bots. ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified bots. ..... lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms ..... lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech. cns. ..... lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. ..... lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. ..... lb. .15½- .17½
Karaya gum No. 1, NF, powd. bbls lb. .38 - .43
No. 2, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .32 - .34
No. 3, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .28 - .30
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - —

L

L acid, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F b.r., tanks, west coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 150°-240° F. b.r., tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .20 - —
Lacquer diluent, benzene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .1550- —
Toluene type, tanks, group 3 gal. .14375- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1789- .2740
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .1839- .2790
bbls., dms., 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .1889- .2840
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .1938- .2890
80%, c.l., bbls., dms., frt. equald lb. .3039- .4625
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .3089- .4675
bbls. dms 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3139- .4725
bbls. dms. 1 to 4 frt. equald. lb. .3189- .4775
Plastic grade, 50% c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works ..... lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works ..... lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works ..... lb. .4775- —
Tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -12.70
bbls., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 11.85 -13.10
USP, 85%, cbys. ..... lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
fib. dms., 200-1,800-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald ... lb. .19 - .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls. ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Lake C red toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works .... lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works ... lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works ..... lb. .24 - .26
hydrous, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - .25
Lard, cash, dms. ..... lb. .12½- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns. ..... lb. 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. ..... lb. .60 - —
Lauric acid, 90%, dms. ..... lb. .31 - .33½
tanks ..... lb. .28½- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .65½- —
dms., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. ..... lb. 1.25 - 2.00
Abrial, dms. ..... lb. .95 - 1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
Ord., bls. ..... lb. .25 - .40
Select., bls. ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 3.50 - 9.50
38-42% ester, cns ..... lb. 5.00 -10.00
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.85
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd. lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. ..... lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, any quantity, frt. alld. on $100 or more lb. .26½- —
1-lb. bgs., same basis ..... lb. .36½- —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld. .... lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, dms. ..... lb. .52 - —
Lead iodide NF V jars ..... lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate fused 26% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .13 - —
St. Louis ..... lb. .1280- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .143 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .153 - —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd. ... lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, bbls. ..... lb. .26¾- —
Lead orthosilicate-gel, 50-60% PbO_2, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate dibasic dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .15¼- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16¼- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1545- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1645- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1560- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1660- —
Lead resinate, precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .40¼- —
Lead salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead, basic silico-chromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfg. point, frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20¾- —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15 - —
24% Pb, dms. ..... lb. .18½- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms. ..... lb. .23¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¾- —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17¼- —
Lead, white, basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 3.15 - 4.00
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 4.50 - 9.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. ..... lb. .90 - 1.50
dl-Leucine, dms., works ..... lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. ..... lb. .15 - .17
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .12 - .15
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .10 - .12
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under ammonium or sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton. 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 - —
Chemical, spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns. .... lb. 6.50 - 6.80
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Expressed, West Indian, cns ... lb. 7.75 -13.70
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works .... lb. 4.40 - —
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 4.30 - 5.35
96-98%, dms. ..... lb. 4.85 - 5.60
Ex petitgrain, bots. ..... lb. 4.80 - 5.90
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works .... lb. 4.40 - —
Lindane, 25%, formulation dealers, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.65 - 1.82
Lindane, 99%, tech. formulators, dms., frt. alld. lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls. lb. .25 - —
Without leaves, bls. ..... lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal expeller, 32% bulk, Minneapolis, mills .. ton. 58.00 - —
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 51.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1670- —
dms., l.c.l., New York ..... lb. .1770- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis .... lb. .1320- —
tanks, New York ..... lb. .1470- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1510- .1530
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acids, dist., dms .... lb. .1970- —
Water-white, dms. ..... lb. .2270- —
Linseed pitch, dms. ..... lb. .06 - .06¾
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., works, frt. equald. lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .67 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis .... lb. .73 - —
Lithium carbonate, tech., dms., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .79 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, or works, frt. alld. lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. ..... lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works. lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works. lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works .. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works ..... lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works ..... lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works ... lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .09¼- —
Lithopone, titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. ..... lb. .45 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works .. oz. 37.50 -38.50
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. .... lb. .38 - .39
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
Liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .18½- —
Solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. ..... lb. 9.00 - —
1-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms., 25 lbs. or more .. lb. 8.00 - —

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Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. ..... lb. 2.40 - —
No. 2, whole, bls. ..... lb. 2.10 - —
siftings, bls. ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms. ..... lb. 12.75 -15.75
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald. lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .29¾- .30½
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .29¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- —
Magnesia, calcined, USP, light bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
heavy, fib. dms ..... lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd. bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 82.50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain bulk c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars ... lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .10½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .12½- .13½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .14½- .15½
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald, with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
Magnesium chloride, hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b., works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .20 - —
Magnesium metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
Pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
Sticks, cs. works frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Magnesium phosphate tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works. ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs, smaller lots .... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots. lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots ..... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per. lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTMA, bbls, works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .28¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies ..... lb. .27¾- —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. per. lb. higher.
Malic acid, tech., dms. ..... lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. ..... lb. .48 - .50
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd. .. lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
Smaller lots, works ..... lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton. 148.00 - —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ..... ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis .. ton. 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganous gluconate, dms ..... lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .36 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. .. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .25¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms ..... lb. .33 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. .. ton. 97.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. .. ton. 104.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6% dms ..... lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock ton. 67.00 -68.00
Mangrove bark, South American, 30% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock .. ton. 47.00 -50.00
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. ..... lb. .35 - .39
DBB, bgs. ..... lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
DK, dust bgs. ..... lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. ..... lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms. to ton lots, works .. lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works .. lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. ..... lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. ..... gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf .. lb. .07⅞- .08
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Japanese, cs. ..... lb. 7.00 - 7.18
Syn., USP, racemic, cns ..... lb. 4.50 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —

Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more..lb. 4.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide NF VIII, powd., fib. dms..lb. 6.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF X, fib. dms., lb. 7.72 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF X, powd., 50-lb. lots or more. lb. 5.97 - —
Tech., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 5.77 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF X, fib. dms. lb. 6.14 - —
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots... lb. 5.58 - —
bbls., smaller lots..... lb. 5.60 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask.231.00 -234.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works .... lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m- Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works .....lb. .45 - —
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l. or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .54½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area .gal. .31 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .26 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., works gal. .25 - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... gal. .58½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan area .gal. .35 - —
Methanol, syn., zone 2, tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd .gal. .30 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld..... lb. 1.25 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis..... lb. 1.29 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis.lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. ...gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. ....gal. .72 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. .....gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. .....lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E. .....lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. .....lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .14½- —
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works.lb. 1.05 - —
Methyl anthranilate, cns. ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. ..... lb. .65 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis .....lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100-lbs lb. .79 - .89
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald..lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
Methyl chloride, indust., tanks, single unit, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd..lb. .48¾- —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. ....lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works lb. .21½- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works .....lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb.26.00 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .14½- —

Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va...lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —

Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Methyl roseanliine chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram. No Prices.
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Methyl violet toner, tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis...lb. 4.35 - —

Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted .....lb. 3.25 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l. works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works....lb. .16¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., tank trucks, maximum load limit, works lb. .12½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., works lb. .13¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms. works lb. .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
Mica, wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l. ex-whse. .....lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse., or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .13
Mineral black, bgs., works.....lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .62 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .67 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .46 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .46 - —
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .47 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .53 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .80 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .59 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .61 - —
Mineral oil, white, USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., New York gal. .84 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - —
tankcars, refy. ..... gal. .63 - —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!

M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL

U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one* label and *one* quality – *the highest* – for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet. M C P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY

Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Mineral oil, white, USP, 300-350 vis., non-ret, dms., c.l., f.o.b. New York gal. .84½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .89½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .68½- —
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1760- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1860- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Calif. gal. .25 • —
tanks, Borger, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .25 • —
Philadelphia gal. .32 • —
Newark gal. .29 • —
New York, dlvd. gal. .30½- —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2725- —
tankwagon, New Jersey, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
tankwagon, New York, dlvd. gal. .38½- —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, regular, tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .169 • —
tanks, east coast, New Jersey,, New York gal. .18 • —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .145 • —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .20 • —
Buffalo gal. .20½- —
Chicago gal. .289 • —
Cleveland gal. .23½- —
Newark gal. .19 • —
New York gal. .19 • —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 • —
Providence gal. .20½- —

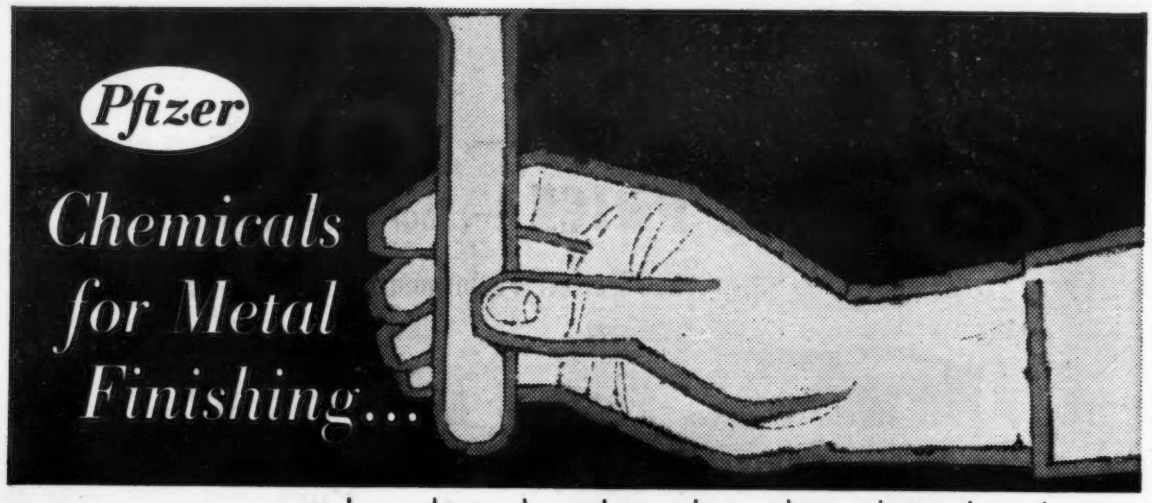
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene)
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 • —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .1350- .14
tanks, New York gal. .17 • —
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .48 • —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 • —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 • —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 • —
Tech., dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.39 • —
Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works. lb. 1.20 • —
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 • —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 • —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 • —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).

Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 • —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 • —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 • —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 • —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 • —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 • —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31 • —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 3.05 • —
dms, 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 3.25 • —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., any quantity, dlvd. lb. 1.07 • —
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).

Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Montan wax, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .29 - .30
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .22 - .24
German, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Morphine acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Morphine hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.45 - 5.15
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.05 - 5.65
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.30
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 5.35 - —
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bags. lb. .10¾- —
Montana, yellow, bgs. lb. .10¾- —
Montana, No. 1, Oriental, bgs. lb. .08½- —
Mustard oil, syn. bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Mustard seed oil, nat., dms. lb. 9.50 - 9.85
Myristic acid, dms lb. .24 - .26½
tanks lb. .23⅜- —
Myrobalans, Bombay ton. 44.00 -45.00
J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton. 50.00 -51.00
J-1, crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 -66.00
Myrobalans, extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10½- .10¾
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .50 - .55

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's, 140°F, flash, tanks, east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .15 - .15½
tanks, Houston, Tex. gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, west coast, Los Angeles gal. .174 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .18 - —
San Francisco gal. .179 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .18 - —
east coast, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
group 3 gal. .13875 —
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankwagon, Boston gal. .21½- —
Chicago gal. .299 - —
Cleveland gal. .24½- —
Houston, Tex. gal. .15½- —
Newark gal. .20½- —
New York gal. .20½- —
Philadelphia gal. .21½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .04 - —
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.50 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms lb. .28 - .31
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .35 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .40 - —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 550.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 - —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Nevile and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works lb. .32½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 9.50 - 9.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic acid, USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs lb. .10¼- —
Niketham ide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35



	Cleaning	Polishing	Pickling	Electroplating	Electropolishing	Non-Electrolytic Depositions	Electrolytic Oxidation	Etching	Gold Coloring of Aluminum
Citric Acid	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Sodium Citrate	✓	✓		✓		✓			
Ammonium Citrate	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Gluconic Acid	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Glucono Delta Lactone	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	
Sodium Gluconate	✓	✓		✓				✓	
Oxalic Acid	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Ammonium Oxalate	✓	✓		✓					
Ferric Ammonium Oxalate									✓
Tartaric Acid	✓		✓	✓				✓	
Tartar Emetic				✓					
Rochelle Salt			✓	✓					
Cream of Tartar	✓			✓					

Citric Acid...
Nontoxic, mild, yet chemically active against scale and tarnish. Used extensively in the formulation of general metal cleaners and polishes, particularly household products.

Sodium Citrate...
A preferred ingredient in electroless nickel baths, resulting in a brighter plate. Also finds wide use in electroplating processes.

Ammonium Citrate...
Especially useful for the removal of rust in near neutral solutions. Extremely mild and safe to handle.

Gluconic Acid...
An excellent sequesterant in alkaline derusting solutions; provides rust-free, clean surface ready for further treatment.

Oxalic Acid...
The most effective chemical for use in automobile radiator cleaners. Also finds wide use in electropolishing and as an ingredient in general metal cleaners.

Ferric Ammonium Oxalate...
Used extensively in the production of light-fast gold colored aluminum.

Tartaric Acid...
Excellent complexing agent for copper in electroplating.

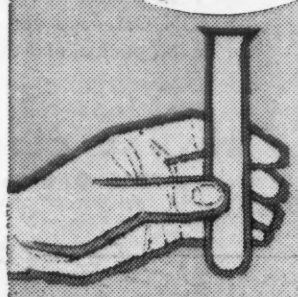
Tartar Emetic...
Used in electrolytic baths for deposition of silver and antimony alloys on brass, copper and steel surfaces.

Rochelle Salt...
Increases efficiency and yields finer-grain deposit in alkaline copper plating.

Cream of Tartar...
An excellent additive for brass cleaning compounds. Its crystalline structure acts as an effective abrasive in paste polishes. Chemically active against tarnish.

Manufacturing Chemists for over 100 Years

Pfizer



CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.
Chemical Sales Division
630 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn 6, N.Y.
Branch Offices:
Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas, Tex.

Nitric acid, 58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis . 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis . 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys. extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kegs, lb. 1.35 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms. frt. alld lb. .445 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 50-40, 60-80 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38½- .40½
Ester-soluble, 18-20 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42½
Ester-soluble, 250-300, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .43 - .46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l. same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald unit. 1.14 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.00 Nom.
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works unit-ton. 3.10 - .50
Nitromethane dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22½- —

Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .53 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —

Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.

o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., flake or solid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.43 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —

Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.

Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .35 - .38
Chinese, bgs lb. No prices.
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs. lb. 2.40 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.95 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb. 11.25 -15.75
West Indian, cns lb. 11.25 -15.75
Nux vomica, bls lb. .12 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .45 - .95
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .39 - —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .34½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers' grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see 1-Octanol, tech).

Oils

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms lb. .18 - .18½
tanks lb. .16½- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .18¼- .20¾
tanks lb. .15½- —
Single-dist., dms. lb. .17 - .19½
tanks lb. .15¾- —
Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .17¾- .18
Oleostearine, dms. lb. .14 - .14½
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .20 Nom.
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid. gal. 2.45 - 2.53
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh, works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns oz. 19.20 -19.45
gran., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
powd., cns. oz. 21.65 -21.90
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

Orange oil, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
California, cns., dms lb. 1.95 - 2.35
Florida, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 2.30
Messina, cns. lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.85
Sweet, dist., cns., dms lb. .90 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
Sweet lb. .30 - .35

Orange Pigments

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .68 - —
Verona, bls. lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .44 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid, (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots. gram 3.00 - 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs lb. .79 Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .90 Nom.
Oxalic acid, bbls., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .18¾- —
bbls., smaller lots, works lb. .19¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic acid, fib dms., 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld., lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works, lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .14 - .15
tanks lb. .11½- —
Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .13¾- .14¼
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 3.50 - 6.00
Papain, purified lb. 8.50 -12.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns., oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .37 - .47
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0710- —

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Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0815- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0815- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0315- —

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.

Parafin oil, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100°F., tanks, east coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .0935- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .1155- .1235
91%, powd., bgs. c.l., ex whse lb. .167 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .192 - —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene.
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .89 - —

Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. No stocks.
Patchouli oil, dms. lo. 4.75 - 5.75
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —

Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton.62.50 -63.00
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mill's lb. .17½- —
Refd., dms. lb. .21 - .21½
tanks lb. .19 - —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., 150 jelly grade. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .01750- .0550
Penicillin, procaine, bulk 1,000,000 units. .050 - .0550
Penicillin, sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units. .0550- .060
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.20 - 3.10
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .30

Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.

Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri- fromers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, Malabar black, bgs. lb. .24½- —
Lampong, black, bgs. lb. .21½- —
Sarawak, black, bgs. lb. .21½- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs. lb. .23 - —
Condars, bgs. lb. .20 - —
Japanese, Hontaka, bgs. lb. .21½- —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .24½- —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .24 - —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .23 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. lb. .27 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bales lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP., bls lb. .25 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Redist., USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.95
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry bbls. frt alld. lb. 1.03 - —
Pas.e, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.95
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns. lb. 2.40 - 2.95
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
tanks, refy. lb. .07½- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .08¾- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- —
Petrolatum, lily white, dms., c.l., refy lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .10½- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05¾- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
tanks, refy. lb. .05¾- —
USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
tanks, refy. lb. .04½- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

Petroleum Products

Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, neut. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 50-55%, sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (See sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%) non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E of Rockies lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C. or above, tar distilled non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same bas's. lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
dms., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb., lots.lb. 1.20 - 1.32
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. 1.32 - 1.37
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.95 - —
100%, bots. lo. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
lb.27.00 -37.50
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms. 200-lb. lots dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .42 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, cryst., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. 1.40 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.30 - 1.00
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. 1.15 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.60
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .43 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .22¾- .25
Phloroglucinol, cryml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb.17.75 - —
Tech., fib, dms., works lb.10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. mine, long-ton. 5.16 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f., same basis long-ton. 5.56 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f., same basis long-ton. 6.21 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f., same basis long-ton. 7.21 - —
76-77%, b.p.l., c.i.f., bulk, same basis long-ton. 8.21 - —
Above Florida prices based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.52.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.25
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .53 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1285- .1450
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1550- .1650
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —

Pythalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Phthalocyanine green toner, resinated, bbls lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —

Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, tanks, f.o.b., works lb. 1.50 - —
dms., t.l., same basis lb. 1.60 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .35 - —
Tech, bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.45 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .65 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist., dms. ex whse. New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil)
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0634- —
dms., c.l., ex whse. New York. lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .046 - —
Rectified, NF, dms., included, l.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .41½- —
Refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse. New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, dry, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.09 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .90 - —
Piperidine, dist., 99% min., dms., frt. equald lb. 2.70 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E.lb. 4.50 - 5.05

Pitches

Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.54.00 -60.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Podophylium resin, NF, dms. lb.15.00 -16.10
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25-billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb. .23 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .23 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Polish, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Potash, caustic, Eq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
Flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.20 - —
Solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms. lb. .31 - .36
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms., 1c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, dom., NF, gran. or powd., dms., c.l lb. .40 - —
dms., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt.lb. .40½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .43 - .43
Imp., NF, gran. or powd., kgs.lb. .30 - .34
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
Potassium carbonate, dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms. lb. .21 - .22
calcined, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Potassium carbonate, hydrated, 80-85%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .16¾- —
gran., 25-lb. metal dms. lb. .36 - —
powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton.29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works.ton.27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chromate, tech., bgs. lb. .50 - .50½
Potassium citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .43 - —
powd., dms. lb. .40½- .41½
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
Potassium cyanide, dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate)
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, dms. lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., or gran lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, 22% K2O, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .31 - .33
bagged, 60% minimum K2O, same basis ton.23.50 -24.70
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .31½- .33½
bagged, 60% minimum K2O, same basis ton.23.80 -25.00

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.16.50 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs.17.50 -18.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.10.25 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .32 - .34
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. ton.311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton.316.00 - —

Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works lb. .29¼- .31
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18¼
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.17.30 -18.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works lb. .09½- .10

Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.

Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .762 - .835
Potassium sulfate, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .64½- .66¼

Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1958.

Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
Gran., dms. lb. .18¼- —
Powd., dms. lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., dms., f.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Potato starch (see Starch, potato).
Pregnenolone, bots. gram. No prices
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram. No prices
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
dms., 100-500 lb. lots lb. 2.95 - 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Progesterone acetate, bots. gram. No prices.
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3. gal. .03 - —
tanks, Baton Rouge gal. .0275- —
tanks, New York Harbor gal. .1005- —
(¼c. discount offered).
Propenyl guaethol, dms. lb.24.30 -27.00

Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20¾-	—
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.12¼-	—
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	• —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15	• —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	3.90	- 4.40
n-Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms.	lb.	2.30	- 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots, or more	kilo.	55.00	• —
bots., smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	-55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.24	• —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	• —
Propylene dichloride, consumers' dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.0845-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0950-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.07	• —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.			
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.16	• —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	• —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.18	• —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	• —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	• —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	• —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.18	• —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19	• —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15½-	—
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.32	• .34
Blonde, bgs.	lb.	.16	• .18
Husks, bgs.	lb.	.39	• —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03¾-	.04¼
bgs., smaller lots	lb.	.03⅞-	—
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.06½-	—
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04	• —
sun dried, coarse, bgs.	ton.	60.00	• —
fine, bgs.	ton.	60.00	-70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.23	• .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.43	• —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins bbls., works	lb.	.65	• —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	8.75	- 8.95
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	41.75	-42.75
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works	lb.	10.00	• —
purif, 20% dms., works	lb.	10.00	-10.10
Pyridine, denat., dms. c.l., works and frt. equald.	gal.	2.77	• —
dms. l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80	• —
Refd., 2° non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75	• —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 500-gram lots or more	kilo.	218.00	• —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines,	long-ton.	5.00	- 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)			
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).			
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls.	lb.	3.17	- 3.25
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms.	lb.	3.50	• —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots.	lb.	9.50	• —

Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17	• —
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., works	lb.	.16½-	.17
Clarified, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.08¼-	.08½
Solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.108718-	—
Ordinary solid, 63% tannin bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.099228-	—
Quercetin, fib. dms. kilo lots	kilo.	26.40	• —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	• —
Liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	• —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)			
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	1.15	- 1.50
Quinidine sulfate, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.74½-	.75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54	• —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.28	• .29
Quinine hydrochloride, cns., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.32	• —
Quinine sulfate, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.27½-	.29
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.50¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	• —

R

R salt, paste, dms. frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.88	• —
Powd. frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.93	• —
Rapeseed oil, dms.	lb.	.16½-	.17
tanks	lb.	.15	• —
Rare earth oxalate, 45-50%, bgs., works	lb.	1.00	• —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms	lb.	1.00	• —
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).			
Red oil (see Oleic acid)			

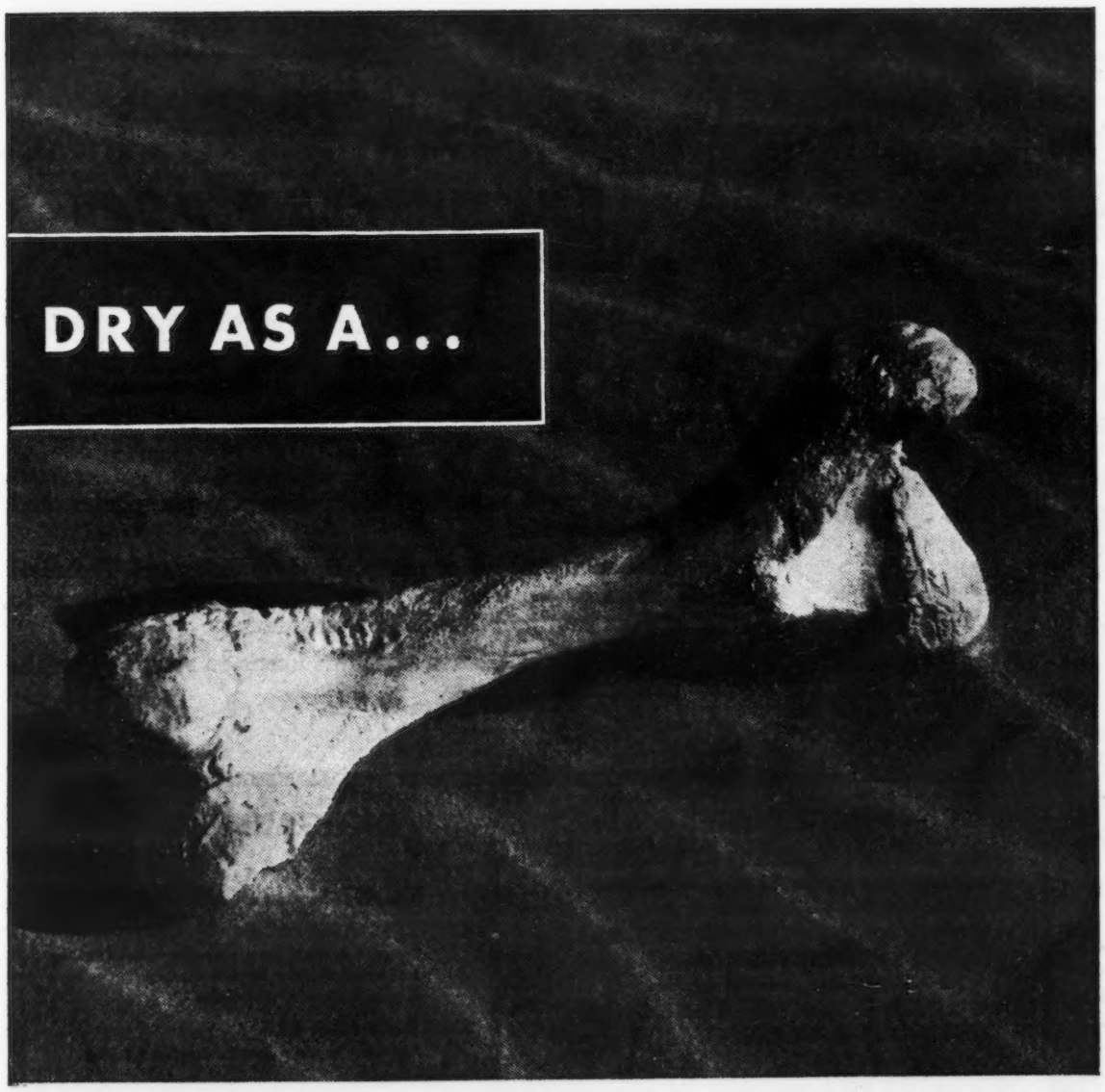
Red Pigments

Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).			
Red, saunders, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	.35	• .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots.	gram	1.25	• —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.77½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.78½-	—
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb.	2.75	• —
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.95	• —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms.	lb.	2.50	• —
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.15	• .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs	lb.	6.00	• —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs	lb.	6.60	• —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans	lb.	43.00	-46.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.00	-16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30	• —
powd., bgs.	lb.	.38	• —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd.	kilo.	40.00	• —
USP, readily soluble, bots., dlvd.	kilo.	130.00	• —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more dlvd.	kilo.	107.50	• —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.13¼-	—
Rice starch (see Starch rice).			
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).			
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).			
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).			
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots.	oz.	72.00	• —
Turkish, bots.	oz.	55.00	-58.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	1.05	- 1.65
tech., cns., dms.	lb.	.50	- 1.20
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).			
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb.	lb.	.12	• —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, unit-lb.	lb.	.12	• —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse.	lb.	.03¾-	—
bgs., ton lots same basis	lb.	.04¼-	—
Rubber solvent, petroleum tanks, Calif. ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.178	• —
tanks, east coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19	• —
tanks, group 3	gal.	.13375-	—
Rue oil, bots.	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots	kilo.	16.50	• —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots	kilo.	17.00	• —
fib. dms., 1 kilo	kilo.	18.00	• —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.22	• —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	• —

S

S acid, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	• —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.42	• .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	2.50	• —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	• —
dms., smaller lots	lb.	1.70	• 1.80
Saccharin, USP, powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.65	• —
dms., smaller lots	lb.	1.75	- 1.93
Safflower oil, dms., New York	lb.	.1785-	.1825
tanks, Atl. Coast	lb.	.1585-	—
Safrol, dms.	lb.	.80	• .95
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins	lb.	34.00	• —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs.	lb.	.36	• .40
Greek, cns.	lb.	.14	• —
Italian, cns.	lb.	.15	• —
Sage oil, clary, bots.	lb.	25.00	-32.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.20	- 1.45
Sago flour, raw bgs.	lb.	.07	• .07¼
Refd., bgs.	lb.	.09	• .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, frt. equald	lb.	1.23	• —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.25	• —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	1.00	- 1.10
Salicylic acid, crude, fib. dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.37¼-	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.38½-	—
Sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.39¼-	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.43½-	—
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.50½-	—
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.53½-	—
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb.	lb.	.52½-	—
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.55½-	—
Salicylic acid, USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.57½-	—
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs	lb.	.60½-	—
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.20	• —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs.		1.09	• —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	1.34	• —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	28.00	• —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)			
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs.	lb.	.63	• .66
powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.73	• .76
Sandalwood oil, cns	lb.	13.00	-14.25
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	No stocks	
Sassafras oil, artif., dms.	lb.	.58	• .75
Nat., dom., dms.	lb.	1.70	• 2.15
Savin oil, USP, cns.	lb.	7.50	• —
Savory oil, cns.	lb.	4.25	• —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis	lb.	.85	• —
Schaeffer's salt, powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.95	• —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	13.00	-15.90
Sebacic acid, CP, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.69½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71½-	—
Purified, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.65½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.67½-	—
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.30½-	—
fib. dms., smaller lots	lb.	.31	• .32



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Versatile Enjay Isopropyl Alcohol . . . employed in the formulation of rubbing compounds, antiseptics, cleaning agents and for general external use . . . is now available in an anhydrous grade as well as in 91% and 95% concentrations.

Fill your requirements with Enjay Isopropyl Alcohol. It's economical and efficient . . . non-potable . . . free of Alcohol Tax Unit regulations. The Enjay Company also offers a complete line of petrochemicals for industrial use.

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FOR COMPLETE INFORMATION on specifications and performance characteristics of Isopropyl Alcohol, and many other high quality petrochemicals, contact the nearest Enjay office. Shipments will be made from conveniently located distribution points in tank car, truck, or 55 gal. drum quantities.

ENJAY COMPANY, INC., 15 West 51st Street, New York 19, N. Y.

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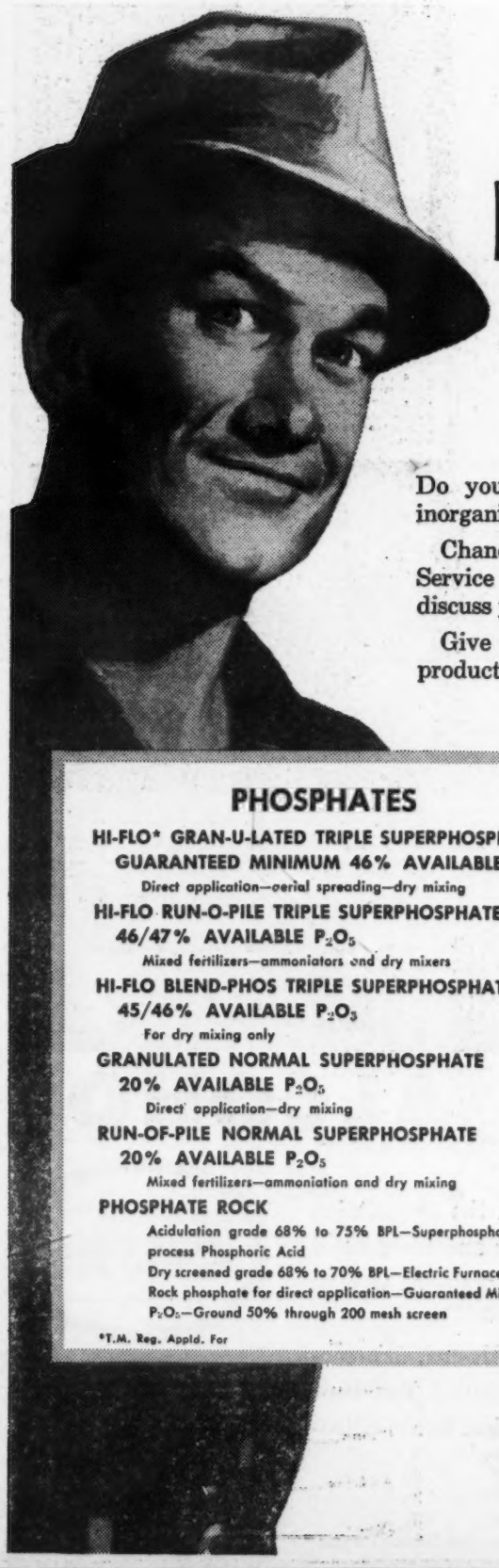
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .22 - —
siftings lb. .19 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bls. lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls., bgs. lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root, bls. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Sesame oil, USP, dms. lo. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Columbian, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs. lo. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled Shipt., bgs lb. .24½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .16 - —
Salvadorian, nat., bgs. lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.

Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .90⅜- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .93½- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .94 - —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .95 - —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 3,000-oz. lots oz. .66¼- —
dm., 1,000-oz. lots oz. .66¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .67¾- —
bots., 250-oz. lots oz. .67¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.

Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns. lb.45.00 -60.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .35 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - —
Whole, bls. lb. .30 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100-lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Soda, caustic, liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
Solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., wors lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 - —

Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 2.70 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dealers, dms., ton or more, works lb. .26 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .26½- —
Sodium arsenite 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.10.00 - —
dms., 10-kilo lots kilo.10.35 - —
dms., 5-kilo lots kilo.10.75 - —
dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.11.00 - —
bots., 500-gram. bots. kilo.11.50 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech. c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .38 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1990- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10¼
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16¼
Sodium chromate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms. lb. .62 - —
NF, VIII, gran., dms. lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV, gran., dms. lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
dms., over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .203 - —
dms., 100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .213 - —
Gran. sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1430- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .84 - —
Tech., dms., bgs. lb. .37 - .39
Sodium hydride, powd., dms., works. lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb. .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .97 - —
Sodium hyposulfite, anhyd., photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.05
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.89 - 8.45
Sodium hyposulfite, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, pea., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
Sodium hyposulfite hexahydrate, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
Sodium hyposulfite pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.65 - 5.15
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.55
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dm. lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lactate, edible, 60%, cbys., dms., works lb. .26½- —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.00
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l. works. ton.92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. ton.150.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. ton.155.00 - —



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PHOSPHATES

HI-FLO* GRAN-U-LATED TRIPLE SUPERPHOSPHATE
GUARANTEED MINIMUM 46% AVAILABLE P_2O_5
Direct application—aerial spreading—dry mixing

HI-FLO RUN-O-PILE TRIPLE SUPERPHOSPHATE
46/47% AVAILABLE P_2O_5
Mixed fertilizers—ammoniators and dry mixers

HI-FLO BLEND-PHOS TRIPLE SUPERPHOSPHATE
45/46% AVAILABLE P_2O_5
For dry mixing only

GRANULATED NORMAL SUPERPHOSPHATE
20% AVAILABLE P_2O_5
Direct application—dry mixing

RUN-OF-PILE NORMAL SUPERPHOSPHATE
20% AVAILABLE P_2O_5
Mixed fertilizers—ammoniation and dry mixing

PHOSPHATE ROCK
Acidulation grade 68% to 75% BPL—Superphosphate and wet process Phosphoric Acid
Dry screened grade 68% to 70% BPL—Electric Furnace Phosphorus Rock phosphate for direct application—Guaranteed Minimum 31% P_2O_5—Ground 50% through 200 mesh screen

*T.M. Reg. Appld. For

INORGANIC ACIDS

SULPHURIC ACID 60° Be
Superphosphates • Ammonium Sulfates • Alum

SULPHURIC ACID 66° Be
Rubber • Synthetic Yarns • Leather • Metal Pickling
Petroleum Products • Uranium Recovery
Copper Sulphate • Granulation

SULPHURIC ACID 98%
Pigments • Rayon • Aviation Gasoline • Drying

OLEUM 20%
Pigments • Dyes • Insecticides • Synthetic Detergents
Drying • Explosives

OLEUM 25%
Explosives • Drying

PHOSPHORIC ACID 75% H_3PO_4
(54.5% P_2O_5)

DOMESTIC OR EXPORT PRICES ON APPLICATION

W.R. GRACE & CO.
DAVISON CHEMICAL DIVISION
BALTIMORE 3, MARYLAND

Sodium metaborate, tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l. works	ton	200.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse.	ton	268.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse.	ton	273.50 - —
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l. works.	lb.	.19½- —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.19 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld.	lb.	.62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works.	100 lbs.	6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55 - —
gran., fib. dms.	lb.	.17½- .18
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works	100 l'v.	4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.80 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.92 - .96
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.73 - .74
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).		
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).		
Sodium naphthionate, bbls.,	lb.	.70 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works	ton	48.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works	ton	45.25 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse.	ton	49.75 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis	ton	46.25 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.05 - 7.65
Sodium orthosilicate, hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
bbls, l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works.	100 lbs.	12.35 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).		
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).		
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½- .34
Pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.26 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½- .34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.		
Sodium pentobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21 - —
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss.	lb.	.20½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 - .21½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	3.75 - —
Sodium phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms.	lb.	.50 - .51
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.53 - .54
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.35 - 9.40
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works	lb.	.19 - .20½
Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.40 -10.00
Sodium phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	9.05 - —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald.	100 lbs.	9.45 -10.05
Cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	5.00 - 5.75
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c to 80c. higher than bgs.		
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).		
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	11.85 -12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.37 - .39
Sodium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more	lb.	.78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs.	dms.lb.	.81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1	100 lbs.	4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2	100 lbs.	4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3	100 lbs.	4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4	100 lbs.	5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are: (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.		
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	6.20 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works.	100 lbs.	5.35 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works.	100 lbs.	5.89 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, turbid, 1:3.2, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.20 - —
47° Be., turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.90 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works	100 lbs.	2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works	ton	67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.069 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher.		
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.618 - .676
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).		
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works	lb.	.22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms.	lb.	.22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	ton	54.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works	ton	36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works	ton	32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms.	lb.	.17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald.	lb.	.07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis	ton	130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald.	lb.	.06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald.	lb.	.05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. works	100 lbs.	7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.95 - —
Tech, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).		
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax)		
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms.	lb.	.55 - .63
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works	lb.	.317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works	lb.	.337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst. bbls.	lb.	.13½- —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulfite).		
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.14½- —
ctns., 1-ton or less, works	lb.	.14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 94%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.		
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2 bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. dlvd. E	lb.	1.18 Nom.
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works	lb.	.52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).		
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).		
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works	lb.	.28 - —
fib., dms., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald	gal.	.30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic 312°-365°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.31 - —
315°-350°F. b.r., 17.2°C. m.a.p., tanks, Texas City	gal.	.35 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, aromatic, 342°-351°F. b.r., 15°C. m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Texas.	gal.	.29 - —
324°-349°F, b.r., 16.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.32 - —
322°-350°F, b.r., 17.2°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.29 - —
352°-413°F, b.r., 17.5°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.32 - —
365°-404°F, b.r., 19°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.32 - —
367°-421°F, b.r., 20°C, m.a.p., tanks, Baytown, Tex.	gal.	.30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 205°-282°F, b.r., 38°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.24 - —
211°-377°F, b.r., 25.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, New York, New Jersey	gal.	.26 - —
221°-278°F, b.r., 34.8°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.20 - —
282°-325°F, b.r., 41.6°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.25 - —
357°-403°F, b.r., 34°C, m.a.p., tanks, Houston	gal.	.26 - —
358°-401°F, b.r., 24.4°C, m.a.p., tanks, New Jersey	gal.	.38 - —

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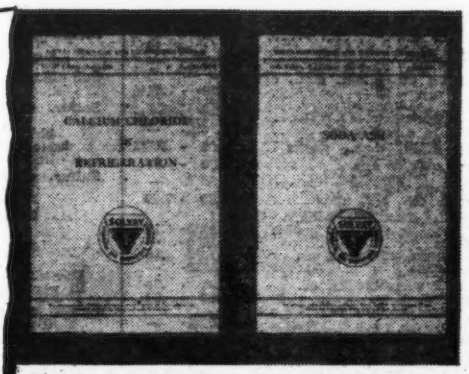

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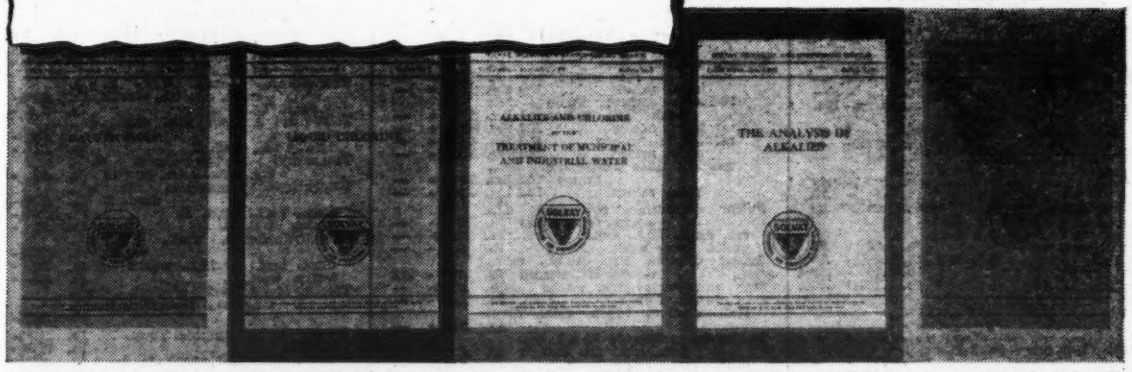

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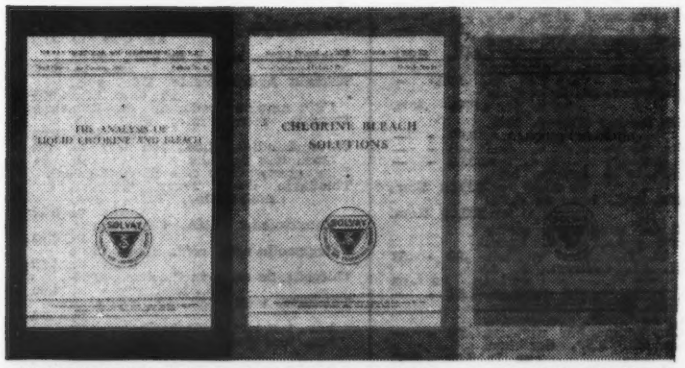

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Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur. lb. .10⅜ - —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N Y lb. .04½ - —
Refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1467- .1487
tanks lb. .1267- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1417- .1437
tanks lb. .1217- —
S lad, dms. lb. .14¾ - .15
tanks lb. .12¾ - —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .19 - .21½
tanks lb. .16½ - —
S. D., dms. lb. .17¾ - .20¼
tanks lb. .15¼ - —
Soybean pitch, dms., works lb. .05 - .05¼
Sparteine sulfate cns. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls. lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms lb. 6.40 - 7.60
Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms lb. .1625- .17
tanks lb. .1450- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1525- .16
tanks lb. .1350- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .31 - .34
Cakes, cs. lb. .32 - .34
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
Powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .14 - .16
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dm., works lb. .776 - .786
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.04½ - 1.05½
Stannous chloride, anhyd. dm., works lb. .977 - 1.471
Stannous chloride, hydrous, dms., works lb. .64½- .67½
Stannous sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.033 - 1.053
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.28 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.53 - —
Powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, per 100 lbs. higher. 15c.
Starch, potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0580- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse, New York. lb. .08¼- .09¼
Starch, rice, bgs., ex whse. lb. .14 - .15
Starch, wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs lb. .16½- .19
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .16 - .18½
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .18¾ - .19¼
Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stoddard solvent, petroleum tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 - —
tanks, western Pennsylvania, gal. .16 - —
tanks, group 3 gal. .13375- —
tankwagon, Boston g l. .20 - —
Chicago g l. .299 - —
Cleveland g l. .23½- —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .199 - —
Newark gal. .19 - —
New York gal. .19 - —
Philadelphia gal. .19½- —
Pittsburgh g l. .19 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .19
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .07 - —
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .07 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 1,0-lb. fib, dms lb. .84 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, fib. dms., works. lb. .49 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots. lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots. oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 93.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l. lb. .1517- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1717- —
tanks, bulk, same basis lb. .1267- —

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.45
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., reg. E. lb. .0935- —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .84 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
80-lb. ctns., spot lb. .67¼- .72¼
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms. kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide USP fib dms. kilo. 7.70 - 8.80
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 - 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
powd., dms. kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms kilo.24.80 25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms. kilo. 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 -24.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, USP XV, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
Powd., dms. kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 -18.50
100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Gran., dms. c.l., t.l., works. 100 lbs.14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs.16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide NF X, 30-80 mesh, dms kilo. 3.05 - 3.50
NF X, microcrystals, dms. kilo. 3.79 - 4.20
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 2.85 - 3.30
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo.14.12 -14.85
Sulfanic acid, tech., dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, powd. dms. kilo. 5.50 - 5.35
microcrystals, dms. kilo. 6.25 - 6.60
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 - —
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
Export, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports. long-ton.25.00 - —

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, crude, bulk, imp., Mexican, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 - —

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, refd. flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
lump bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works. frt. equald lb. .04½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
Refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04 - —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
Sulfuric acid, 66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
99% tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100% tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton.205.00 Nom.
28% tannin, grd., bgs., ex dock. ton.200.00 Nom.
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk., c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b., vessel unit-ton. 1.02 - —
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla unit-ton. .98 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns. lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns. lb. 2.00 - 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
Dom., fibrous, New York, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works, ton.38.00 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
Refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
tanks, works lb. .05½- .06
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .12
tanks, works lb. .08½- .10
dms., l.c.l. lb. .11 - .12½
Tall pitch, dms., c.l., works ton.50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton.40.00 - —
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .11 - —
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08¼- .08⅜
fancy, guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09½- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¼- .07⅜
prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - .08⅛
special, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¾- .07⅞
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08¾- .09⅛
50%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .14 - .16½
tanks lb. .11½- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .16 - .18½
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .17
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms lb. 2.95 - 3.50
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York, bulk. unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 8.00 - —
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
Powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms. lb. 7.50 - 9.50
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb. .09 - .10
Siamese, first quality, same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, dom., NF, 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
230 or 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
230 or 250-lb. dms., smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms. lb. .51 - —
Imp., NF, bgs., dms., kgs lb. .40 - .44
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms. lb. .41 - .70
Prime, dms. lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone proprionate, USP. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .61 - —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .54½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .51 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .35½- —
lb. .35½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .37½- —
lb. .37½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd. lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb. 4.75 - —
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.90 - —
Theophyline, anhyd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamin hydrochloride, USP, reg., fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib. dms.kilo.42.00 - —
Thiamin mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo.40.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works, lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic acid, purif., dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis. lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo.275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.25
white, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Tech., white, cns. lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Thymol iodide, NF, dms. lb. 7.50 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) lb. .97¾- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Titanium dioxide, anatase, metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla., ton.180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara, Falls, N.Y. ton.205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis. ton.215.00 - —

Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.

Titanium dioxide, rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms. c.l. lb. .14⅜- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, mixed, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.91.00 - —
di-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo.134.20 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo.166.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo.148.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.122.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.30.50 -32.00
33⅓ dry, powd., bots kilo.40.65 -42.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.45 - —

Toluol

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.45 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 3.10 - 4.35
Toluene coaltar indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - .32
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
p-Toluenesolfonic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l. or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .54 - —
Solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine, red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs., works. lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.75 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 3.50 - 4.50
No. 2, cs. lb. 2.40 - —
Trogacanth gum, No. 3, cs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.25 - 1.38
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —

Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.

1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - .16¾
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .12 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43¾- —

Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Trioxane, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .39 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works. lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22 - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tankwagons and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals., min. frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works. lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .22¾- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .22⅝- .22¾
tanks, New York lb. .20⅞- .21
tanks, domestic mills lb. .21¼ Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 3.54 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.15 Nom.
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.30 Nom.
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms. lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald. lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, bots. gram. .55 - .58

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Umber pigment, raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .03¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecylenic acid, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 110.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tanks, Belle, W. Va. ton. 126.00 - —
C grade, tanks, same basis ton. 124.50 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 153.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls. lb. .17 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 88.00 -90.00
Valonia cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 66.00 -67.00
Valonia extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .09½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 10.40 -10.80
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 10.40 -10.80
whole, tins lb. 10.50 -10.70
Tahiti, cs. lb. 8.20 - —
Vanillin, ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works. lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 11.25 -15.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 10.50 -12.00
Java, cns. lb. 11.75 -12.25
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
Zone 1 is all continental U. S. except Zone 2. Zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Vinyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of sixty days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.

Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works. lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units .10 - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. 10 - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram. 190.00 - —
Oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 10 grams of B_{12} activity, gram. 160.00 - —
0.1 percent trituration of cryst., B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10. kilo. 218.00 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D (see Codliver and Fish-liver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram, less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25 gram bots. gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb. 2.10 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.03 - —
Warfarin, 0.5%, cns., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bls., ex dock ton. 68.00 - —
Merchantable, bls., ex dock ton. 64.00 - —
Wattle extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls lb. .08¼- .08½
Solid, East Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .08275- —
South Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. .0840- —

Waxes

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms gal. 12.25 - —
Wheat starch (see Starch, wheat).
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .18 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - —
Wintergreen oil, USP, nat., northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat., southern, cns lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .22 - —
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
Woolfat, USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil, NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. lb. 4.90 - 5.85

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .29 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .29½- —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .30 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .29 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
56°-58° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62° C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

Xylol

Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd lb. .27 - —
Dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd lb. .18 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .42
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. lb. 19.00 -25.00

Yellow Pigments

Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, extra, bots. lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots. lb. No Stocks.
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. plant lb. .28 - —
bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. .343 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .373 - —
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works lb. .29½- —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .23 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms. lb. .42 - —
Precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Zinc chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran., fib dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust, coml., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .1460- —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .1050- —
Prime western, slabs, New York. lb. .11 - —
Zinc naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works lb. .20 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
50% bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅝- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅜- —
Zinc oxide pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Zinc oxide, Pac. Coast prices 1c. higher.
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
NF, powd., dms. lb. .47 - .48
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .36¼- —
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½- .14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .41 - —
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, ctns., l.c.l. lb. .42 - .46
36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
USP, gran., dms. lb. .26 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Zinc yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03¼- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
Milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04⅛- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln., ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 7.25 - 9.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused, lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .48 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .59½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots., works lb. .60½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .63 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 - .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 - .85
Zirconium oxychioride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½- —

MCA Set to Hear Top Rank Speakers

—Continued from page 7

vision of Union Carbide Corporation; Gordon Kiddoo, vice-president and general manager of Columbia-National Corporation, and T. W. Merrill, of Vanadium Corporation of America.

The second panel will be on "Community Relations," with Robert B. Semple, president of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, as moderator.

Members of the panel will be: Lucien Adams, Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Richmond, Va.; Vint Jennings, managing editor of the Charleston, W. Va. "*Daily Mail*"; Calvin Keller, mayor of Niagara Falls, N.Y., and William E. Rapp, manager of the Potomac River Works of E. I. duPont deNemours & Co., in Martinsburg, W. Va.

Nuclear Energy Panel

The third panel will have Harold E. Thayer, vice-president of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works as moderator and will be on "Nuclear Energy and the Chemical Industry."

Participants will be: W. F. Libby, Commissioner of the Atomic Energy Commission; James S. Murray, director of the Washington, D.C., office of American Potash & Chemical Corporation; James T. Ramey, executive director of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, and George W. Wunder, manager of the nuclear metals division of National Lead Company.

"A Financial Appraisal of the Chemical Industry" will be the topic of the fourth panel. The moderator will be Francis S. Williams, president and director of Chemical Fund, Inc.

Members of the panel will be: William G. Beckers, of Spencer Trask & Co.; Richard P. Oakley, vice-president of One William Street Fund, Inc., and Richard G. Woodbridge, of New York Life Insurance Company.

Talks on Pollution

The fifth panel will be on "Pollution Abatement—A Cooperative Task," with A. C. McAuliffe, vice-president in charge of engineering for American Cyanamid Company, as moderator.

Participants will be: Dr. Herman E. Hilleboe, New York State Commissioner of Health; Dr. D. A. Irwin, medical director for Aluminum Company of America; Dr. John D. Porterfield, jr., Deputy Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and W. H. Schuette, vice-president of Dow Chemical Company.

The last panel will be on "Government Research in the Chemical Field," and will have Ernest H. Volwiler, chairman of the board of Abbott Laboratories, as moderator.

The participants will include: George W. Irving, jr., deputy administrator of the Agricultural Research Service; Dr. James A. Shannon, of the National Institutes of Health, and J. R. Townsend, of the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Research and Engineering).

S. B. Penick, jr., president of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, is chairman of the program committee.

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For Clean Air

"Of special interest to physicians, engineers, meterologists, and other scientists, local, county, and state government personnel, local, state, and federal health and planning agencies, professional, scentific, and business associations, industries, labor organizations, civic, women's and service groups" — Thus, pertinently and most appropriately says the official announcement of the National Conference on Air Pollution to be held in Washington, November 18 to 20, under the sponsorship of the Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

At the call of the Surgeon-General, civic leaders will confer with especially interested members of the medical, engineering, and other groups to review and appraise the facts about air pollution and to develop a practicable course of action for dealing with the multipartite problem which that condition presents. The objectives to which the conference will be hopefully directed are specifically set forth as (1) widespread public understanding of the air pollution problem and the necessity for resolving it; and (2) a unified ten-year plan of action, setting up goals and outlining the steps necessary to achieve them, both in research and in control activites.

It need not be said that the most active participation in this commendable undertaking in public service should be that of industral top management and its public relations staff. Much has been done by industries—the chemical and petroleum groups are notable examples—toward the attainment of that second objective. It must be admitted, however, that much remains to be done by specific industrial groups and individual industrial concerns, as well as through such collective agencies as the long-active, markedly successful Air Pollution Control Association.

"Air pollution" is a very broadly embracive term. The conditions to which it is applicable have their odorous, as well as their visible, aspects. The hazards are not by any means confined to those two groups; they include poisonings, allergies, and infections. The sources of air pollution (in an adequately comprehensive sense) are many. That is true even in narrow applications; certainly, all smoke does not come out of the stacks of industrial plants. So, it is reasonably to be expected that one of the coming conference's group symposiums, that on "Status of Knowledge," will be most necessarily beneficial in every informative sense. That informative service will be extensively supplemented in all of its segments in the sessions of discussion groups A to F, which will have to do with sources and extent of air pollution; its health, economic, and social effects; control methods and procedures, and administrative aspects.

It is because of the importance of governmental recognition of the prevalence and seriousness of air pollution that the first objective of the PHS conference is deserving of the widest and strongest promotion possible. The public must do its big part in the providing and applying of effective control. That has been made most clear in various reports of studies of the problem, notably that published in December, 1956, on a New York University project covering appraisal of the problem. It is essential that any program of public participation should reflect due recognition and appreciation of the findings of the NYU project and the conclusions of the recent conference of the British National Society for Clean Air with reference to the contributions of exhausts from motor vehicles to the pollution of the atmosphere. Certainly adequate attention should be given also to the charges made by the Surgeon-General's Advisory Council on Air Pollution Problems, after a nationwide study of smog, that, unless cut off, fumes from automobiles "will certainly worsen smog in cities already affected and will ultimately create smog problems where air is now pure."

There is a necessity also that adequate consideration be given to the air-polluting effects of pesticidal spraying and dusting operations in areas which are not exposed to exudations from the chimneys of urban dwellings or industrial plants and are relatively free from motor-vehicle exhaust fumes.

Air pollution presents a big and serious problem, the understanding and solution of which are essential to public welfare. The scheduled PHS conference should, therefore, get the full measure of the contributive and receptive participation which that problem demands.

For Peace in Employment

Adequate and satisfactory employment is essentially basic in the national economic structure. Therefore, commendation is deserved by the long-range goal set up by the founders of the National Council for Industrial (meaning employment) Peace: "To protect America's economy by fostering good relations and avoiding ill-will and strife between management and labor." But, the founders of that organization are doing much to defeat that announced purpose, because their initial purpose is stated to be "to combat the spread of right-to-work laws," with a purpose of "protecting the nation's economy and the workman's union security from the predatory and misleading campaigns now being waged by the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers." Their denunciations of those laws are almost wholly misrepresentations of the intent and effect of such statutes, and their defense of their stand is sadly lacking in appreciation of intelligence and common-sense of their audiences.

The national economy is variously a dominant issue in this week's state elections. It will be most significantly —and seriously—presented in the voting of six states on a right-to-work law. The status of that aspect has been variously and unpredictably affected by the declarations of opponents of such laws—political and unionist—that their intended and inevitable effect is the wrecking of labor unionism. Nothing could be farther from the truth—and the declarers know it. They attempt to contradict official data on the actual benefits derived by labor under the right-to-work laws now in force in eighteen states by citing employment curtailments resulting from industrial migration from certain of those states in the face of reliable statements that labor relations had nothing to do with a decision to move. They are wholly disregardful of the fact that the increasing trend in unionism toward more power and less responsibility has been one of the most potent promotive influences in the enactment of the laws which they denounce.

A right-to-work law will not, of itself, replace the compulsory closed shop with a compulsory open shop. It will, however, enable a working force to make such a conversion if and when it should desire to do so—a fundamental right for free men.

There is nothing in keeping with the principles of democracy in making membership in a labor union a compulsory prerequisite of employment, any more than there would be in compelling an employee to be a member of a specific political, fraternal, or religious group. All such affiliations should be wholly a matter of voluntary choice.

More Business-Government Teamwork

It is earnestly to be hoped—and it can confidently be expected—that the "hand of close friendship" offered to the chemical, drug, and food industries by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare will be grasped by those groups with the same commendable purpose of better service of human welfare. The present HEW Secretary has long had well-earned recognition for his appreciation of that service and his contributions to its development and application in all areas of human relations—including the commercial. It is characteristic of the man that he seeks through conferences a better understanding of those relations on the part of his department, the industries, and the consumers of their products, and does not follow the rather common practice of defining those relations by official decree.

It is significant of changes in governmental philosophy, no less than of those in industrial science and technology, that the federal department concerned with the service of public welfare has invited the views of those subject to a most important group of the laws with which it is concerned, with a purpose of reaching a better understanding of "our common goals." That, of itself, should be a most potent influence for the essential manifestation of an industrial intention to team up properly in a search for the officially desired better understanding and evaluation of those goals—and the development of mutually satisfactory effective means of attaining them.

The industrial associations for which the departmental objective of friendly cooperation is of fundamental concern should make every possible effort to assure their being properly represented in every respect in the conferences for the attainment of that cooperation. Their representatives should be selected with the utmost regard for the desirability and essentiality of friendship in the proposed—and desired—cooperation. They must be instructed in full detail on every particular on the basis of a properly conducted, efficiently appraised survey of overall membership opinion, with reference to what the represented industry thinks, desires, and expects in connection with the subjects of law enforcement suggested in the departmental invitation and on all other aspects of effectve enforcement, which is the major common goal. There is much good to be done in all directions. It can be done. It should be done.

Washington Talks It Over

Hoover Report Pressure Group Closes Shop in Washington; Question Now Is Who Will Push Remaining Recommendations.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Last week marked the end of an important period for the government. The Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report officially rung down the curtain and passed from the national scene. The group left to others the unfinished task of convincing congress and the heads of the executive departments of the merits of the remaining recommendations of the two Hoover commissions for reorganizing the government.

The Citizens Committee was a pressure group of a unique sort. It asked nothing for itself, but much for the country. It was a private, voluntary organization formed to support the first Hoover Commission reorganization recommendations in 1949 and reactivated in 1955 to support the recommendations of the second commission.

Through its efforts some 72 percent of the first commission recommendations were adopted with traceable economies estimated at $7 billion. Its efforts in connection with the second report resulted in 4 percent of the recommendations being adopted at an estimated savings of $3 billion.

With the committee no longer around to spearhead a movement in support of the recommendations, it is now questionable whether many more will ever be put to use. More than likely, they will be shelved to gather dust like those of the previous seven boards, committees and commissions which, since 1887, made studies and issued reports and were soon foregotten.

Some of the unfinished work based upon the investigations of the two Hoover Commission include: (1) unification of the federal medical services; (2) elimination of interagency competition in the field of natural resources; (3) adoption of a congressional policy to eliminate unnecessary government competition with private enterprise; (4) investigation of defense mobilization policies regarding retention and disposition of industrial properties; (5) investigation of the Tennessee Valley Authority's fertilizer and chemical activities.

Census Set for Atomic Energy Field

Just how extensive is US industrial participation in the program for the peaceful uses of atomic energy? That is a question to which an answer will be forthcoming soon as a result of a special census getting under way by the Bureau of Census in cooperation with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Figures are to be collected on nineteen separate categories of products from isotopes to reactors that will provide a comprehensive picture of development, growth, and status of the atomic energy industry, both private and public, including the number and value of shipments, manufacture of atomic energy, and the processing of raw materials and by-products. The information is to be gathered annually.

Military Procurement Changes

Military procurement policies are to be modified in a plan to be submitted to congress next session that will affect many companies now engaged in supplying military requirements in one form or another. The chief beneficiaries would be the military itself, which could be expected to get its major weapons faster, and the taxpayer, who could hope for some economies in his $1 billion a year weapons bill.

One modification calls for placing much greater reliance on the so-called "weapons system" type of procurement. This is to have the whole job of producing a weapon awarded to a single company—a prime contractor who will pick the subcontractors he needs in accordance with government procedures designed to assure maximum use of small business.

At present, less than half the dollar volume of contracts are of the "weapons system" type. The rest are made up of prime contracts for separate parts of weapons.

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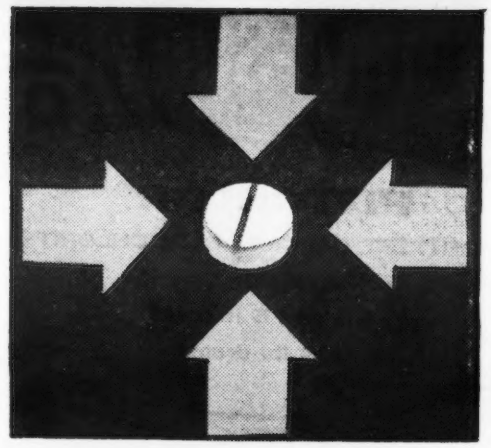

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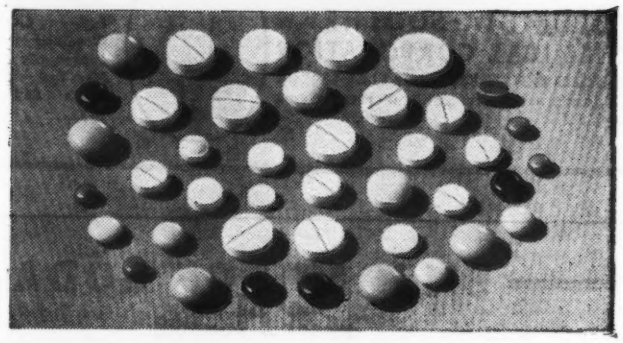

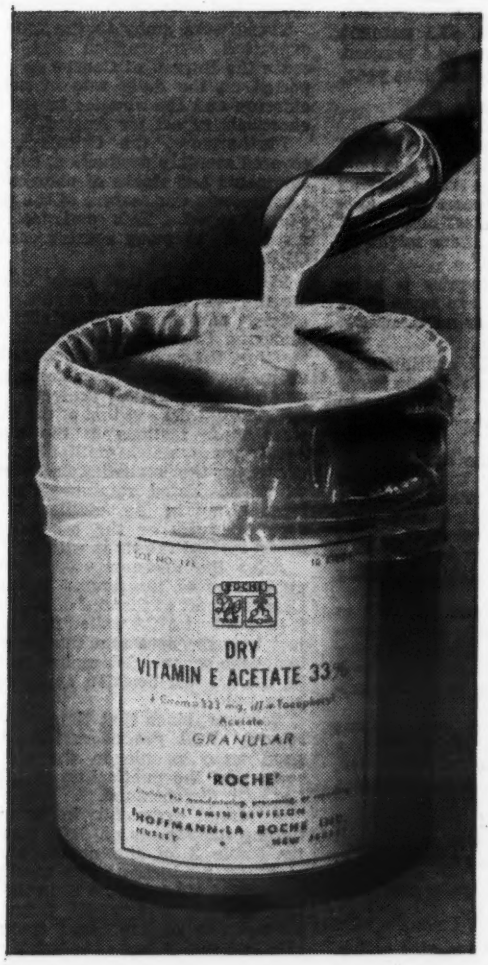

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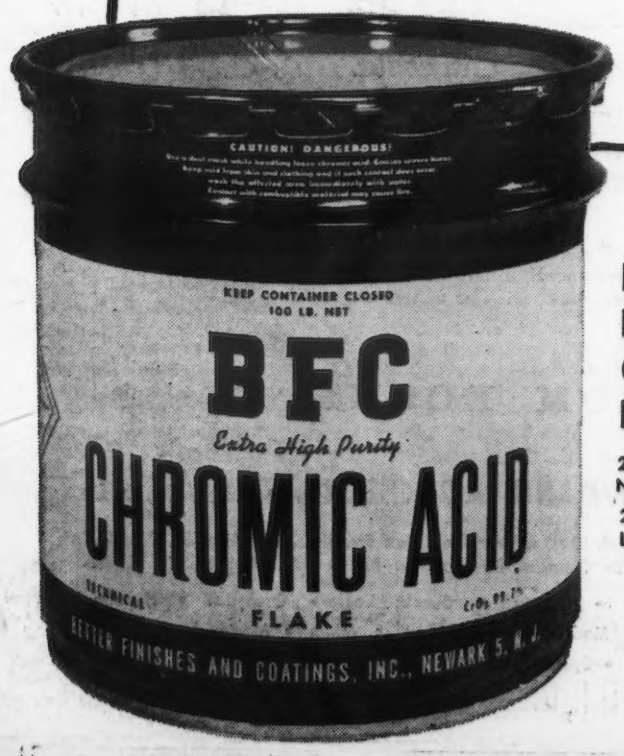

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Heavy Chemicals

More copper chemicals were advanced last week as a result of rises in copper metal earlier. Otherwise, there was little price activity to report. Many in the alkali industry regretted the fact that the Bureau of Census discontinued reporting tables 2 and 3 of its monthly inorganic chemicals production figures. The tables contained data relating to monthly production, consumption and stocks of chlorine and the alkalies, as well as daily rates of activity (see caustic soda article below).

Census also discontinued reporting production figures for sodium bicarbonate in August. Some observers felt that this was because the statistics did not truly reflect actual bicarb output.

Producers were closely watching the steel industry as production activity showed an estimated decline last week. It was hoped that the situation was only temporary.

August production levels for heavy inorganic chemicals were generally higher than for July, but lower than for the corresponding month last year, Bureau of Census reports.

Domestic sales of lime rose in August from July levels, but were lower than for the corresponding month last year. Sales of lime for the first eight months of 1958 are running well below last year's pace.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended October 25 at 91.4 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 92.1 percent for the previous week, and 94.4 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acids

Hydrochloric—Demand for this acid continues to improve, owing in large part to better steel production rates during the past few weeks. Producers were eyeing the slight decline in steel output last week, wondering whether there might be a slip in acid consumption.

Nitric—Stainless steel inquiry is helping this market at a time when some areas of demand, notably fertilizer manufacture, are seasonally off.

Sulfuric—Buying interest continued to pick up last week, although sellers were keeping their eye on the slight decline in estimated steel production during the period.

It was theorized by some that the decline in steel orders may bring about a slough-off in acid orders. They base this prediction on the assumption that consumer inventories, which were low previous to the recent surge in buying, have been brought up to comfortable operating levels.

Steel production last week declined to an estimated 2,009,000 tons, or 74.4 percent of capacity, from the previous week's actual output of 2,026,000 tons, or 75 percent of capacity, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The more cautious steel attitude was said to be a result of the aftermath of a number of strikes in the auto industry, which have thrown production schedules out of gear.

Furthermore, it was noted that Detroit men want to know how well their 1959 models will sell before they order strongly for more steel.

Bases and Salts

Caustic Soda—Business remains active. Producers, while still optimistic, wonder how long the good market will last. There are some who believe the end of the year will tell the tale.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copper carbonate, 90c. per cwt.
Copper hydrate, 1c. per lb.
Copper nitrate, 1c. per lb.
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 75c. per cwt.
Tin, ⅛c. per lb.

Reduced

Mercury, $1 per flk.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 1, 1957
104.73	104.72	104.74	103.95

For Current Prices see page 9

If ordering continues strong right up through December, they reason, there is a good chance that the recovery from the early-year slump is on.

But there are some who now feel that the recent spurt in buying was caused almost strictly by cut-to-the-bone consumer inventories. One source was so certain that this was the case that he predicted a slump over the holidays, due to a year-end inventory adjustment period.

There were many in the industry who expressed consternation last week because the Bureau of Census no longer reported on the daily rate of activity for chlorine and the alkalies in its inorganic chemicals report for August.

Furthermore, the Census report had covered monthly production, consumption, shipments and stocks of chlorine and the alkalies, and this feature of the report was also dropped. This omission was also distressing to many sources contacted by OPD.

The report is that early this year, a meeting was held which included industry officials and the statistical unit of Manufacturing Chemists Association. At this meeting, it was decided that the alkali industry would withdraw its financial support of the statistical project.

Trade sources say that at the time, there were three factions in the meeting: A small group which militantly advocated dropping the statistics, a small group which advocated retaining them, and a large group in the middle which didn't care one way or the other. The first group carried the third with it.

After the decision was taken to halt publication of the figures in the regular Census report at the end of the fiscal year, it is said that MCA polled members again, just to make sure that the right decision had been taken. When the results were in, the original decision appeared to have been upheld.

However, since that time, reports from several alkali producers indicate that a good many people in the industry are sorry that the publication of information has been discontinued.

A strong argument in favor of continuing the reports on daily rate of activity (table 3 of the census report) and monthly production, consumption, shipments and stocks (table 2) is the fact that the chlorine and alkali industry, since its products go into about every conceivable end use, is just as valuable a barometer of the chemical industry—and business in general—as, say, sulfuric acid or steel production figures.

A few sources last week indicated that

Inorganic Chemicals Output: August

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production of industrially important inorganic chemicals, in tons.

	August	July		August	July
Aluminum chloride, anhyd.	2,218	1,859	Soda ash, syn., light	184,239	180,643
liq., cryst.	1,631	1,746	dense	153,107	142,440
Aluminum sulfate, coml.	67,178	64,905	natural	56,885	52,544
iron-free	3,550	3,026	Soda, caustic, liquid	332,560	317,432
Calcium carbide	72,402	63,357	dry	34,417	32,662
Carbon dioxide, liq., gas.	33,931	35,222	Sodium chlorate	5,898	5,326
solid	56,639	56,938	Sodium metal	8,759	9,006
Chlorine gas	293,638	283,355	Sodium phosphate, tribasic	4,284	3,030
Hydrochloric acid	64,937	60,301	Meta	4,800	4,279
Hydrofluoric acid	6,974	6,508	Tetra	9,648	8,380
Nitric acid	196,916	191,752	Acid pyro	1,591	1,198
Phosphoric acid	132,413	139,843	Tripoly	62,771	48,732
Phosphorus, elemental	25,742	28,730	Sodium silicate	40,238	30,308
Phosphorus oxychloride	1,337	1,519	Sodium sulfate, anhyd.	20,296	16,880
Phosphorus trichloride	1,622	1,335	Glaubers salt	10,046	8,042
Potash, caustic, liq.	6,176	5,749	Salt cake, crude	50,187	47,387
solid	978	966	Sulfuric acid, gross	1,231,775	1,207,495

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Heavy Chemicals

publication was suspended chiefly because it was not of sufficient public interest. However, this was contradicted by the opposite faction, for the above reason in particular.

The second group contended that the lack of public interest was not a factor; rather, it was just one more manifestation of reluctance on the part of a few of the more conservative elements to make known publicly the status of production and capacity ratios.

There was widespread hope, particularly among market research departments, that the statistics would again be published, if not by Census, by some industry agency such as the Chlorine Institute.

Copper Salts—Following the recent advance in copper metal, more copper chemicals increased last week. They included carbonate, up 90c per hundredweight, hydrate and nitrate, up 1c. per pound, and monohydrated sulfate, up 75c. per cwt.

Lime—Domestic sales of open-market lime for all purposes rose to 649,895 tons in August from 603,300 tons in July, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Sales of open market lime for the first eight months of 1958 declined to 4,864,-144 tons, well below the 6,132,282 tons produced in August last year.

Chemical and industrial lime sales rose to 399,126 tons in August from 367,673 tons in July. This year's total of 3,062,546 tons for eight months is well behind last year's score of 3,623,318 tons for the period January-August.

Dead-burnt dolomite sales rose to 137,-951 tons in August from 128,398 tons in July. January-August totals this year were 989,130 tons. This figure was considerably beneath the 1,617,107 tons sold the corresponding period last year.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Bureau of Census discontinued reporting sodium bicarbonate production figures in its August Facts for Industry series, which details statistics for inorganic chemicals.

One key factor: figures were claimed by many to be inaccurate. Census reported sodium bicarbonate production for 1956 at 105,463 tons. Actually, industry sources say, output was 152,845 tons.

Some observers commented that monthly output was not high enough to report on a months-to-month basis, but others contended that other chemicals contained in the same list, with smaller production, had been reported on a monthly basis.

As an example, May, 1958, output of bicarb was 7,538 tons, whereas production of sodium acid pyrophosphate, regularly listed, only amounted to 746 tons during that month.

Sulfur—The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, represent production, shipments and stocks of sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during specified periods in the United States, in tons:

	August	*July*
Native production	355,639	359,384
Shipments	444,794	322,629
Sales*	411,208	299,866
Stocks†	4,665,598	4,721,167
Recovered production	50,932	47,976
Shipments	47,438	50,273
Sales*	47,700	43,130
Stocks†	168,844	165,612

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.
† Producers' stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show imports of Mexican sulfur into the United States during specified periods:

Long Tons	*July*	*June*
Ore	.....	130
In any form	64,505	27,745
Total	64,505	27,875
Dollar Value	*July*	*June*
Ore	.....	$3,446
In any form	$1,423,553	$600,403
Total	$1,423,553	$603,909

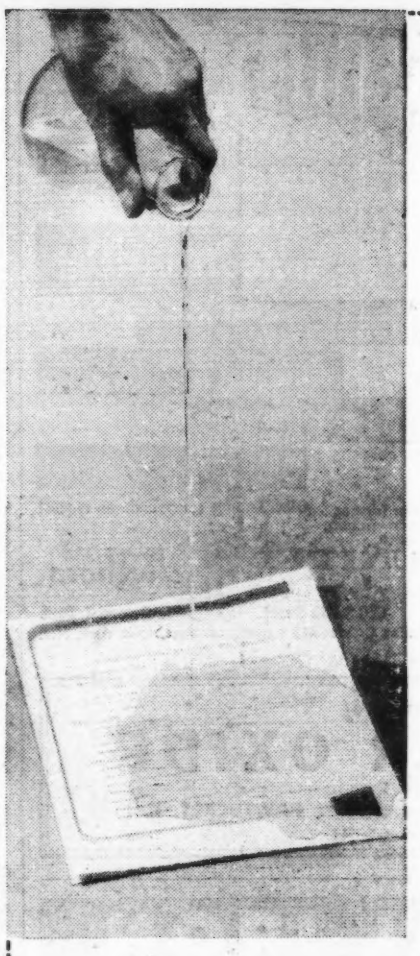
Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Primary producers' metal was considered firm at recently boosted price of 29c. per pound, delivered US destinations. Custom smelters were asking 30c., same basis.

Mercury—Metal was weaker, at $231 to $234 per flask, spot.

Silver—Bullion held steady, quoted on Friday at 90⅜c. per troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Straits metal moved in a narrow range, and was quoted Friday at 97⅜c. per pound, spot.



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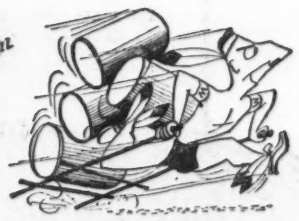

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Consulting Chemists Elect Foster Snell Vice-President

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers last week elected Dr. Foster D. Snell of Foster D. Snell, New York, to a one-year term as vice-president of the organization.

Dr. Snell will serve under Dr. Erwin DiCyan, who was elected ACCCE president (see picture story on page 7). Other 1958-59 officers of the association are: Treasurer, Arthur Linz, New York consultant chemist, and secretary, William C. Bowden of Ledoux & Co., Teaneck, N. J.

Elected to three-year terms as ACCCE councilors were: W. L. Badger of Badger & Associates, Ann Harbor, Mich.; E. G. McDonough of Evans Research & Development Corporation, New York; Albert Parsons Sachs, New York consulting chemical engineer; Abraham Taub, New York consulting chemist, and Sam Tour of Sam Tour & Co., New York.

Olin Mathieson Division Consolidates Units Offices

The chemicals division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, has consolidated its organic and industrial sales offices for the New York district and its national marketing headquarters for organic chemicals at 745 Fifth avenue.

Previously, the organic sales group was in New Haven, Conn., and national marketing offices for organic chemicals were at 460 Park avenue and 1 Park avenue, New York.

Potash, Ltd., Elects

Potash Company of America, Ltd., has elected John W. Hall a vice-president and director. Mr. Hall will also continue as a member of the board of directors and member of the executive committee of the parent company, Potash Company of America.

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Aliphatic Organics

A leading producer reduced its price on glacial acrylic acid, effective October 28, admittedly to get the eye of buyers and R&D men in potential customer-firms. To keep their attention may not be too difficult a job, a spokesman for the producer hints, because "the research lab has turned up several new applications." All of these, of course, are still strictly top-secret hush-hush but, reportedly, most enticing. Cut fifty percent, the new price on glacial acrylic acid is 65 cents a pound delivered in drum lots at less than carload quantities. Quotes on lesser amounts were also halved; bulk order prices were not released for publication but will be, undoubtedly, if enough interest in the chemical is aroused by the recent price break.

A second item of interest was provided a while back (October 22) by what amounted to a 1 cent reduction in the price of pentaerythritol on the west coast. Actually, certain eastern-based firms did no more than eliminate the longtime-held differential between east and west coast listings. Similar action had been taken by another PE producer last March. But apparently, demand was not great enough and/or competition not keen enough to encourage others to follow along till last month.

While market reports from the various sellers of PE do not jibe completely, the consensus is that buying interest, improving modestly in July and August, has made a rapid recovery post Labor day. A minority view—the most optimistic—held that October sales are likely to be the highest of record; that total '58 sales may outdistance '57 by several lengths. Basis: an excellent overall third quarter and projected estimates of continued good fourth quarter business. An extra incentive for confidence, pentaerythritol production was up significantly in August.

The Tariff Commission's August report also recorded production gains for most of the other major league organic chemicals. Up substantially were formaldehyde and methanol—30 million and 8 million pounds, respectively—adding credence to rumors that price advances for both materials may be coming up January 1. Not hitting new highs were acrylonitrile, butadiene and perchloroethylene. Ethylene glycol output was also down (11 million pounds) but here seasonal factors were seen to be in play.

Acrylic Acid—Glacial acrylic acid was reduced approximately 50 percent per pound, effective October 28. The new price on the chemical is 65c. per pound delivered, in drum lots at less than truckload quantities, in contrast to the former listing of $1.15. Corresponding reductions were made in less than drum lots. Quotations on larger quantities were not released for publication by the producer, but should the price break encourage volume movement of acrylic acid, such action will be taken, it's thought. In the meantime, prices for bulk shipments apparently are open to negotiation.

The rather drastic price cut, according to a spokesman for the producer involved, is expected to arouse the interest of buyers and researchers, thus promoting new application and development studies. Reportedly, the producer already has come up with several potential end-uses—still top secrets—that could eventually expand the market for the chemical appreciably.

Not previously listed in O-D's Prices Current, quotations on acrylic acid may now be found on Page 9.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Molasses, blackstrap, New Orleans, ¼c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 1, 1957
130.73	130.73	130.53	131.11

For Current Prices see page 9

Butadiene—While the market for butadiene is scarcely in ship-shape at present, the day when productive capacity and demand will be more nearly in balance is not too terribly distant. Such one may conclude from a recent survey made to determine future requirements for synthetic rubber, butadiene's principal end-use.

It was estimated that synthetic rubber consumption in the free world will rise to 1.4 million tons in 1959, from 1.2 million this year and 1,158,000 in 1957. Also, that next year's use of synthetic will represent 47 percent of total consumption of both man-made and natural rubber, compared with an indicated 44 percent both this year and in 1957. Looking ahead to three years hence, synthetic's share was seen likely to jump to slightly more than 50 percent.

Formaldehyde—Giving a new look to the formaldehyde market picture, sources say, are expanding requirements for synthetic resins and chemical manufacture.

As for resins, the plywood bonding trade has become a good customer of late; to determine to what extent all that's needed is to look at comments made by the plywood people during the past week.

Generally, the plywood firms reported that their sales have continued to rise and expect no drop-off until nearer the end of the quarter, a normal seasonal occurrence resulting from the slowdown in construction work. Some said that September was the "biggest September we've ever had," and thought that October would also be a record-breaker.

But there's no need to take these comments as any indication of the recovery formaldehyde has made. All that's necessary is to look at the production figure for August, 117,207,171 pounds—the year's high.

With the foregoing as background, it would seem that gossip about a price advance January 1 is not just empty talk.

Glycerine—The crude glycerine market is still pretty much a stalemate. Light trading finds saponification and soaplye quotations still referred to as nominal at 18c. and 17c. per pound, respectively. Direct users, such as glue manufacturers, it was said, have continued to pay the 21c. asked by certain sellers; refiners, on the other hand, unable to pay that price and still maintain refined glycerine

Organic Chemicals Output: August

The following figures in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in August and July, 1958, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	August	July
Acetic acid:		
Synthetic	49,324,770	46,552,021
Natural (Wood distillation)	—	1,596,000
Acetic anhydride	86,444,821	80,768,590
Acetone	49,243,946	44,367,225
Acrylonitrile	12,280,107	14,645,693
1,3-Butadiene (grade for rubber)	117,635,020	118,179,509
Carbon disulfide	41,246,179	37,353,861
Carbon tetrachloride	24,188,318	21,434,325
Ethanolamines (Mono-, di-, and tri-)	9,809,979	6,657,402
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	8,552,213	6,871,624
Ethylene Glycol	88,983,276	99,151,297
Formaldehyde (37 percent by weight)	117,207,171	87,472,438
Methanol:		
Synthetic	121,302,517	113,107,686
Natural (Wood distillation)	—	1,013,920
Pentaerythritol	4,401,121	2,751,900
Perchloroethylene	12,790,975	14,626,732
Propylene glycol	—	—
Trichloroethylene	23,620,866	20,507,371

A dash (—) indicates information was not available for publication.

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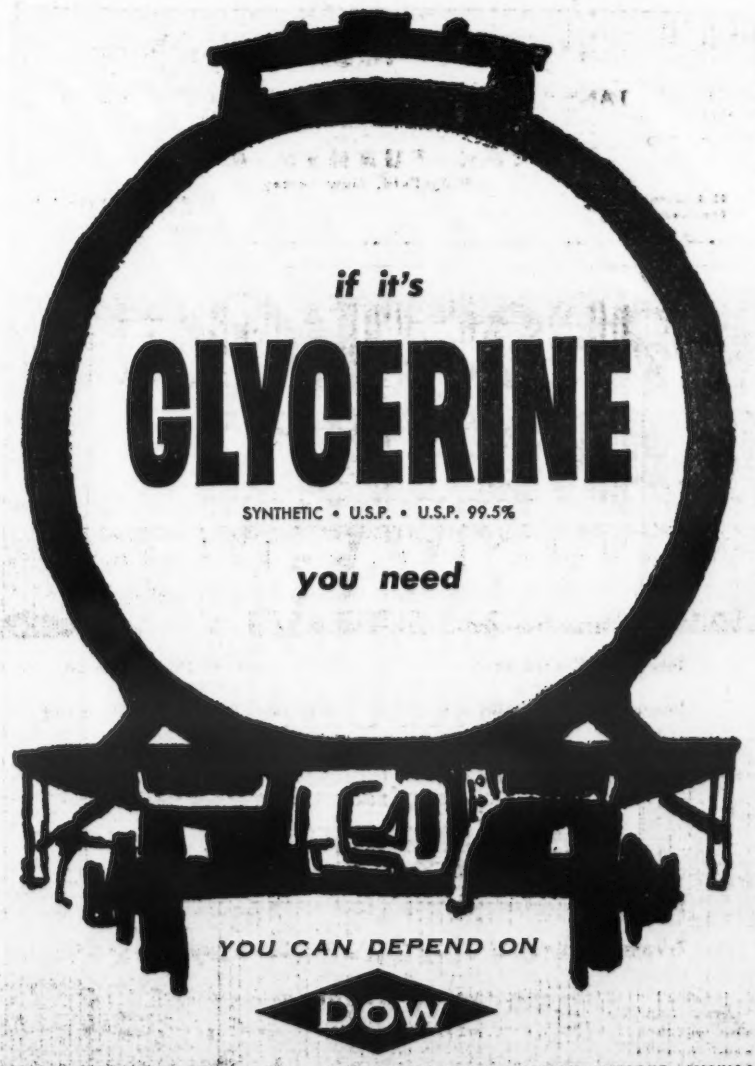

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Aliphatic Organics

listings, have kept a good distance from the marketplace.

Foreign crude is trickling into the country but mainly under old contracts. New offerings in the world market are still hard to come by. Thus, sources do not expect imports to make up the crude supply deficit immediately. However, the big soapers, beginning in September, started to operate plants at nearer capacity levels and will soon have enough by-product crude to cut down on outside requirements.

Methacrylic Acid—Used in the preparation of resins and polymers, methacrylic acid, a producer reported last week, is currently subject to good interest on the open market and at the same time being used in good quantity for captive use.

Prices were unaffected by the recent reduction in glacial acrylic acid. Present truckload listing is 47c. per pound, the tankcar 45c., both quoted on a works basis. Continued stability is indicated.

Molasses—Markets for feeding cane molasses were weak in the Gulf and Midwest states during the week ended October 28, Agricultural Marketing Service reported. Demand failed to make any major improvement even though cooler weather was noted in several areas, AMS said, and, consequently, supplies remained fully adequate.

Prices at New Orleans declined ¼c. to mostly 13.5c. per gallon. At several other points, prices dropped similarly. The New York quote at 17c., however, remained unchanged.

Harvesting and grinding of 1958 crop sugarcane is now general throughout the Louisiana cane producing area. The Louisiana Sugar Exchange reported sales of blackstrap molasses by producers during the period October 23-October 28 amounted to 25 cars, all of which were made at 13c. a gallon.

Pentaerythritol—The last of March, one PE producer eliminated the differential between east and west coast listings. Obviously, demand was not great enough and/or competition not keen enough to cause other producers to follow along. That is, until October 22 when two other eastern-based firms also did away with separate east and west coast price schedules.

Because PE is quoted on a delivered basis, these producers will have to absorb additional freight charges. But it was either that or lose a portion of an expanding west coast market, not only to firms who have been quoting a price 1c. lower but also to a seller of PE whose plant is located on the west coast, trade sources mentioned.

The reporter's stock question—"How's the market shaping up?"—elicited mixed reactions from trade members last week. While all have seen demand climb since July, opinions differed as to the extent of this improvement. But then as any salesman knows, if his sales are up particularly it's at the expense of a competitor who as likely as not will have the lion's share of the market the next time round.

Spokesman for one of the industry's leaders provided the most optimistic report. He mentioned that his firm expects October sales to be the highest of record for that month; that combined third and fourth quarter business may find '58 outrunning '57 by several lengths.

Pick-up in demand from the larger paint houses who use PE in alkyd resin manufacture was cited. Also developments coming out of the research lab which may boost inquiry for resins, in turn. Adhesives and floor tiling requirements, among other alkyd applications, were said to be quite substantial.

A slackening-off in demand from paint manufacturers is envisioned, coincidental with the seasonal downtrend in paint production toward the end of the current quarter.

Sorbitol—Since sorbitol never felt acute recession pangs, the improvement in inquiry noted recently is considered more characteristic of Fall than of the business recovery, market observers mentioned. Responsible for new inquiry were outlets in the pharmaceutical, food and cosmetic industries.

Long-established prices remain firm; continued stability is looked for.

Armour Unit Appoints

Armour Pharmaceutical Company's biochemical department, has named J. H. Walker as eastern regional sales manager. The appointment is part of the Chicago firm's plan to expand sales and services of the bio-chemical Department.

DEVELOPMENT MANAGER: John F. Hogan, appointed manager of its market development department by Chemo Puro Manufacturing Corporation, Newark, N. J.

Fatty Acid Sales Are Up, First Time Since January

Disposition of fatty acids in September, according to the current report of the Fatty Acid Producers' Council of the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, was 39 million pounds, a slight advance over the 38.6 million pounds recorded in August. September disposition of fatty acids from tall oil was 6 million pounds.

Disposition of other types was 33 million pounds in September as compared to 32.1 million pounds in August and to 30.7 million pounds last year. This is the first sales increase over both the previous month and previous year since January of this year.

Production of fatty acid in September totalled 36.3 million pounds, the council's report notes, of which 5.2 million pounds were tall oil fatty acids in the less than 2 percent rosin category. Types split from animal and vegetable fats totaled 31.1 million pounds, compared to 30.6 million pounds in August and to 31.4 million pounds in September, 1957.

Finished goods inventories were 30.7 million pounds at the end of September, as compared to 32.2 million pounds at the end of August.

Shell Oil President Named To Head Petroleum Congress

H. S. M. Burns, president of Shell Oil Company and chairman of the board of directors of the American Petroleum Institute, has been named president of next year's meeting of the World Petroleum Congress.

The Congress, the fifth to be held in the past quarter century, is scheduled for New York May 30-June 5, and is expected to draw 5,000 to 6,000 executives, scientists and technologists from fifty countries.

SOCMA to Meet Nov. 12

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will meet November 12 at the Roosevelt hotel in New York. Dr. John Turkevich, professor of chemistry at Princeton University, will give a report on the Atoms-For-Peace Conference and Russia's scientific process.

Chlorine-Caustic Plant

—Continued from page 4

allied equipment to increase the recovery capacity of such natural gas liquids as propane, butane, isobutane, isopentane and natural gasoline. Contractors for the expansion project expect to complete the new facilities by spring.

Formation of Arkansas Louisiana Chemical Corporation was another step in the non-utility diversification program of Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company. During the past fourteen months the gas utility has announced the organization of five new wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Mr. Shackelford had previously served as assistant superintendent of the chlorine plant while employed by Diamond Alkali Corporation from 1947 to 1955. Diamond Alkali had leased the Pine Bluff plant from 1947 until last February.

During World War II, Mr. Shackelford was engineer for the Chemical Warfare Service at the Pine Bluff Arsenal. He also has worked as an analyst and assistant chief chemist at International Paper Company plants at Camden, Ark., and Bastrop, La. His most recent position was chief development engineer for Wyatt C. Hedrick Engineering Company, Houston, Tex.

Radioactivity Residue Rules Are Scheduled to Be Eased

Regulations of the Atomic Energy Commission covering radio-isotopes are to be amended to exempt the uses of products containing small residual amounts of radioactivity. A proposed amendment to this effect was announced last week.

Radio-isotopes are finding increasing uses in manufacturing and industrial operations and processes, including quality control and tracer application. Sensitive instruments permit use of low concentration for these purposes. In some instances, as in the introduction of trace amounts of radioactivity into petroleum products for research purposes, very small residual amounts of radioactivity may remain in the products reaching the consumer.

The proposed change in the regulations is designed to meet industry request that the commission establish concentration of radioactivity which industry may safely allow to remain in products intended for consumer use, and to exempt the users from licensing requirements ordinarily on the possession and use of radioactive material.

Freeport Elects, V.P., Other Executive Officers

Philip A. Lawrence has been elected vice-president and controller of Freeport Sulphur Company, New York.

Mr. Lawrence joined the company in 1940 as an assistant in the statistical department. He was named assistant controller in 1953 and elected controller in 1956.

The board has also elected three others to higher management posts. They are G. E. Cotter, assistant vice-president; Roy T. Sessums, assistant vice-president; and F. N. Fishman, assistant secretary.

DuPont's Venture

—*Continued from page 3*

improvements. The process will provide a co-product, cyclohexylamine, which has a number of uses including the production of rubber accelerators.

Both caprolactam and the co-product will be produced primarily for sale outside the company.

Construction will begin early next year and the start-up of operations is planned for the third quarter of 1960. Design and construction work will be under the direction of the company's central engineering department.

Beaumont was selected as the plant site because it is near the source of the primary raw materials, products of the petroleum industry. The plant at Beaumont already manufactures methionine, an essential amino acid used as a feed supplement for poultry, and "Hypalon" synthetic rubber.

Synthetic Rubber Use Climbs in US in September

September consumption of synthetic rubber in the United States increased nearly 10 percent over that of August, according to preliminary estimates last week of the Business and Defense Services Administration.

Consumption for the month was estimated at 78,461 long tons, an increase of 6,699 tons over August while production rose to 90,979 tons and end-of-the-month stocks totaled 182,840 tons.

September consumption and stocks at the end of the month by types of synthetic rubbers were as follows: S-type, 64,880 tons consumed and 138,987 tons of stocks; butyl, 4,725 tons consumed and 22,554 tons of stocks; neoprene, 6,405 tons consumed and 15,154 tons of stocks; N-type, 2,481 tons consumed and 6,145 tons of stocks.

US Borax Elects Director

United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, has elected Norman Travis to its board of directors. A Director of Borax (Holdings), Ltd., of London, Mr. Travis succeeds D. Abel Smith, who has resigned from the US Borax & Chemical board for personal reasons.

Germans Establish

—*Continued from page 4*

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has been supplying the North American market with ultramarine blue made by Vereinigte Ultramarin Fabriken.

In line with a current policy of concentrating efforts on products of its own manufacture, the pigments division of Cyanamid is reportedly discontinuing the resale of ultramarine blue in six months.

President of United Ultramarine is Otto C. Leverkus, a managing director of Vereinigte in Germany. C. Erwin Leverkus, of the German firm, is chairman of the board. In addition to Mr. Simeon, the remaining two directors are Dr. W. Topken and R. Koch-Weser of the New York law firm of Topken & Farley.

Vereinigte Ultramarin Fabriken was founded in 1918. In addition to headquarters in Cologne, it operates factories in Marienberg and Duisburg, Germany. It also operates a 50 percent American-owned chemical company in Cologne, Deutsch Advance Produktion G.m.b.H., manufacturer of chemical specialties for plastics, paint and allied industries, including plasticizers, stabilizers and paint additives.

At the turn of the century, Vereinigte Ultramarin Fabriken founded its first subsidiary company in the United States. Plant and facilities were sold in 1940.

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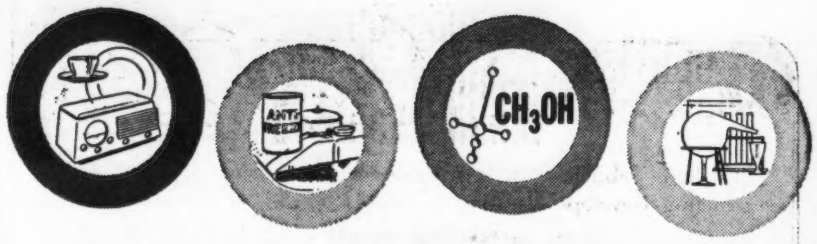

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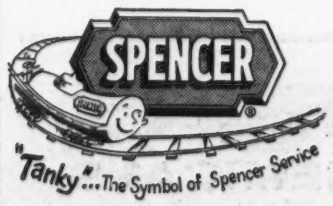

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COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

A major producer of synthetic phenol announced a reduction of ¾ cents per pound across the board. By presstime, one other major company had announced new schedules and others indicated it was probable that the changes would be general throughout the trade. The new price on tankcars was established at 17½ cents per pound, while carload and truckload quote was 19½ cents and less carload price was 21½ cents per pound.

Coal chemical sources continued to speculate as to when a midwest petroleum source would enter the market with 17 cent phthalic anhydride. Some sources estimate that a stockpile of at least one million pounds will be built before any shipment is made. Most sources think the material won't be on the market until the end of the year. In some quarters, it was felt that the current phthalic price might hold until April 1. Capacity continues to grow. A producer recently announced that a new phthalic unit would be constructed with capacity of 30 million pounds and potential for expansion to 60 million. The maker will use a fluid bed catalyst, which has proved troublesome to other producers in the past.

American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended November 2 would amount to 74.4 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 2,009,000 net tons of steel. Output of steel was 2,026,000 net tons in the week previous, 1,901,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 2,041,000 tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
m-Chloroaniline, 3c. per lb.
Phenol, syn., ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 1, 1957
118.53	118.53	118.53	118.20

For Current Prices see page 9

Basic Products

Benzene—Import pressure, which was minimal at the first of the year, has risen steadily in recent months as industrial activity has been stepped up. Sources said it was likely that imports would be a factor in domestic markets for some time to come.

Styrene and phenol outlets have shown a better tone, according to most reports. However, sources note that a lot of benzene has been produced and tremendous capacity overhangs the market.

Creosote—Price advance of 4c. per gallon on straight creosote oil was deferred until December 1. Trade sources said it would give consumers a further opportunity to build up stocks at the 20c. level currently in effect. In addition, inventories of creosote producers would be lowered, putting them in a more favorable light when end-of-year statements are made.

Naphthalene—Import material continued to move, for first quarter 1959 requirement, to those consumers with strategically located phthalic anhydride plants. Where inland freight is a negligible factor, naphthalene at 4.25c. to 4.40c. per pound remains a "good buy." However, other consumers remained more cautious in view of the unsettled phthalic anhydride price situation.

The best guess on a lower naphthalene price (should phthalic drop to 17c.) would be about 5½c. per pound. In this event, sources said, naphthalene bought now for advance requirement at 4¼c. plus 1c. for handling and labor and ½c. for inland freight would be a losing proposition. Some material, for "quick" shipment was moving to these inland points, it was said.

Phenol — Synthetic phenol was reduced ¾c. per pound across the board last week. By presstime at least two basic producers had announced new schedules and other sources in the trade felt that the changes would be general.

Under new schedules, tankcar listing for synthetic phenol was 17½c. per pound, while carlot and trucklot quotation was 19½c. and drum lots were 21½c. per pound.

Toluene—This market has continued to show improvement from a supply standpoint since the price reduction of last spring. The bulk of this improvement has been attributed to added use of toluene in high octane gasoline and indications are that this outlet will continue to hold up well, right through until July of next year. Bids are being negotiated for 17.9 million barrels of aviation gasoline to be supplied between January 1 and July 1, 1959, as compared with 18 million gallons to this outlet during the last six months of this year. As far as price is concerned this is not the most attractive outlet for toluene to petroleum makers, but it serves to relieve some of the pressure of heavy stocks overhanging the overall market. Despite the advent of the jet age, conventional type cargo planes of the armed forces will use substantial quantities of high octane gasoline during the next few years, it was said.

Another "safety valve" has been the export market, where immense shipments of toluene have been made during the past two years. However, Census bureau report shows that exports of toluene in July dwindled to less than one million

Aromatic Chemicals Output: August

Following statistics are compiled from Tariff Commission reports relating to the domestic production of selected aromatic chemicals. Figures for creosote oil include cokeoven operators to prevent disclosure of individual company operations.

		August 1958	August 1957	First Eight Months 1958	First Eight Months 1957
Aniline	lbs.	7,464,952	6,669,676	60,029,048	67,617,141
Benzene, tar distillers	gals.	1,661,665	2,887,849	17,821,415	23,956,648
Cokeoven operators	gals.	8,869,418	14,330,517	62,490,792	123,079,563
Total from coal sources	gals.	10,531,083	17,218,366	80,312,207	147,036,211
Petroleum operators	gals.	11,502,557	9,834,904	89,111,041	76,871,729
Total from all sources	gals.	22,033,640	27,053,270	169,423,208	223,907,940
Creosote oil (100 percent creosote basis)—					
Content in solution	gals.	1,415,922	1,502,895	10,232,926	11,742,281
Straight distillate	gals.	7,738,922	9,391,973	58,273,506	66,121,610
Total	gals.	9,154,844	10,894,868	68,506,432	77,863,891
Cresols, meta-para	lbs.	1,044,968	1,353,106	9,716,427	11,566,681
Ortho-meta-para	lbs.	887,337	817,117	9,807,020	8,974,804
Cresylic Acid, refined, all sources	lbs.	4,241,597	2,170,223	30,311,445	31,323,819
Dodecylbenzene	lbs.	38,583,637	**	289,198,203	**
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	23,991,587	27,358,104	236,915,272	251,416,674
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	25,939,421	33,050,781	197,188,592	277,662,201
Phenol, natural	lbs.	4,313,656	**	25,389,285	**
Synthetic	lbs.	31,211,319	**	297,257,776	**
Total	lbs.	35,524,975	37,154,284	322,647,061	361,545,680
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	21,829,937	24,240,130	192,770,432	220,567,316
Styrene Monomer, from all plants	lbs.	103,491,559	96,480,807	740,967,415	751,174,606
Toluene, cokeoven operators	gals.	2,139,777	3,432,948	17,778,872	26,343,121
Petroleum operators	gals.	11,730,966	**	110,574,301	117,102,120
Tar distillers	gals.	225,165	**	2,576,082	**
Total, all sources	gals.	14,095,908	15,352,624	130,929,255	143,445,241
Xylene, coke oven	gals.	662,909	**	4,243,811	**
Other	gals.	13,885,151	**	126,244,059	**
Total, all sources	gals.	14,538,060	11,036,085	130,487,870	92,286,175

** Not reported in 1957.

Coal Chemicals

pounds as against almost 30 million pounds in July of last year.

In the aromatic solvents outlet, coaltar sources report the operating margin for substitute solvent makers was cut substantially by the toluene price reduction. Difficulty in obtaining crudes has also been a factor with the latter sources.

Localized conditions remain a headache to some cokeoven operators. The Chicago district has continued sharply competitive.

Intermediates

m-Chloroaniline — Price was reduced 3c. per pound across the board last week. The new price on tankcars was established at 73c. per pound, while carload and truckload listed at 75c. and drum lots were quoted at 77c. per pound. Schedule on the West coast was 2c. per pound more across the board.

Last price change in this market was a 6c. per pound decline in tankcar and carload or truckload listings, effected in July. Drum lots declined 9c. per pound at that time.

Phthalic Anhydride—Speculation continued to center on when a new petroleum source would come on stream with 17c. phthalic. Start-up was announced several months ago as slated for November 1, but sources have repeatedly pointed out that the process being used is radically new and even conventional units require months of "shake-out" operation. Putting steam on doesn't mean a continuous producing operation, it was said. Some sources speculate that a stockpile of at least one million pounds will be built up before any material is shipped. Most sources say phthalic from the new source won't turn up in the market until late this year. One observer felt that the current phthalic price might hold until April 1 of next year. Capacity continues to grow. A recent announcement indicated that a producer will build a 30 million pound per year plant, with a potential for 60 million pounds. The unit will utilize a fluid bed catalyst technic which has given other producers some king-size headaches in years past. However, trade sources said that some of the problems may have been whipped, since another producer, who has used a fluid bed catalyst with difficulty for several years, has been operating at a fairly good rate this year.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending November 2, was as follows:

Ammonium liquor	lbs.	592,941
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	32,506,376
Benezne	gals.	3,215,061
Coaltar	gals.	15,587,475
Crude chemical oil	gals.	408,470
Solvent naphtha, crude, heavy solvents	gals.	105,411
Toluene	gals.	685,176
Xylene	gals.	197,647

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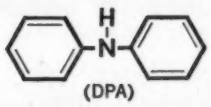

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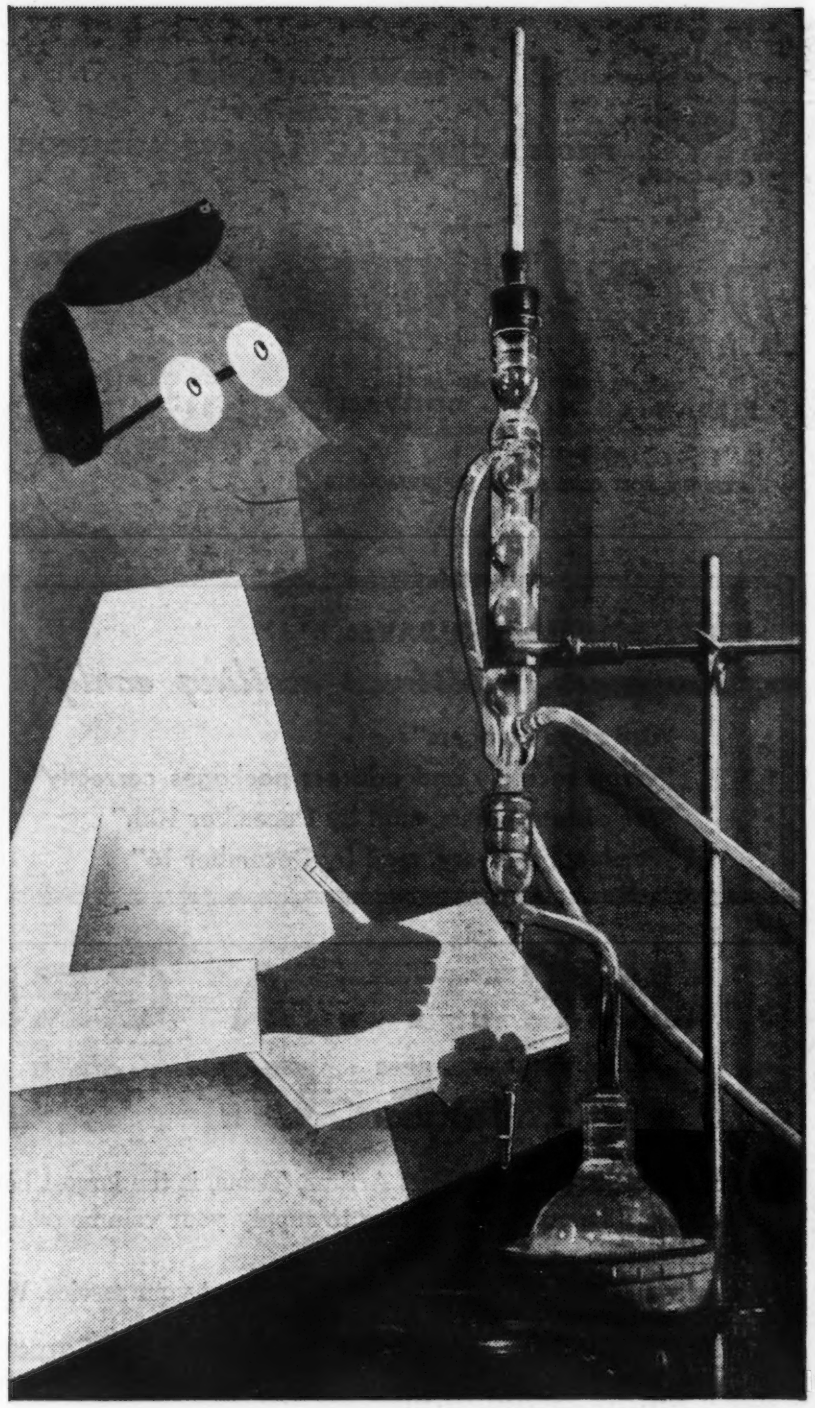

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Nuclear Fuel Elements Set as Symposium Topic

Plans for the first international symposium on nuclear fuel elements have been announced by Columbia University, New York, and Sylvania-Corning Nuclear Corporation, Bayside, N.Y., joint sponsors of the program.

The meeting will be held January 28-29, at Columbia. Invitations to ranking researchers and technological experts in the United States, Canada and non-communist nations overseas are being issued.

Sessions of the two-day meeting will be devoted to such topics as analyses of various types of fuel elements, fabrication technics, corrosion problems, irradiation and cladding problems, engineering for low-cost fabrication, and economic considerations.

Aramco Appoints Executive

Norman Hardy, president of Arabian American Oil Company, Saudi Arabia, has been appointed chief executive officer of the company. At the same time Aramco announced the election of seven of its vice-presidents to the board of directors. The seven are: P. H. Arnot, T. C. Barger, R. I. Brougham, R. A. Eeds, R. S. Hatch, J. H. McDonald and L. M. Snyder.

DuPont-GM Trial

—Continued from page 5

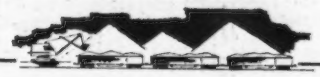
that duPont and its holding companies—Christiana Securities Company and the Delaware Realty & Investment Company—enjoyed a virtual monopoly with its ownership of 23 percent of General Motors stock.

In 1956, Judge LaBuy ruled that he could find no evidence of monopoly. He was promptly reversed the following year by the supreme court which held duPont's control of 63 million shares of GM violates the anti-trust laws.

Now, Judge LaBuy must determine whether the supreme court's 1957 decision means that duPont must get rid of its GM stock.

Nopco Elects V.P.

Nopco Chemical Company, New York, has elected Robert F. McClellan as vice-president. At the same time Mr. McClellan was appointed general sales manager of the industrial division. He was previously vice-president of Nopco Chemical Canada, Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary.



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Agricultural Chemicals

Examining the past season in retrospect, sources in the pesticide trade recall "throbbing heads" and a highly competitive, transitional market. Particularly prone to bufferin-gulping last April, May and June were the formulators, though dealers and producers of technical materials were not without their own brand of ills. In the main, the weather was the pain-provoker—the Florida freeze, extended wintry temperatures, and excessive rains that just about washed-out Spring—forcing all sellers of pesticides to complete domestic business for the entire year in hurry-up fashion. And, at least from the formulator on down, this need to make a dollar fast, brought about a panic of price-chopping, sources mentioned last week, confirming reports oft-heard a few months back.

Now looking ahead to the coming season, formulators do not foresee a repeat performance. For their part, they intend to require larger volume orders before granting freight allowances. They also expect raw materials' producers to stabilize prices. First indication that such may occur was provided by the rather drastic reductions (October 30) in the prices of ethyl and methyl parathion. Both chemicals were dropped to 84c. per pound and as the producer involved put it, "formulators can now order without fear that subsequent price reductions might siphon the profits off of their goods in inventory."

About the transitional tone to the market, one source mentioned that whereas thirty years ago there were perhaps three of four all-purpose insecticides, today the number is closer to four hundred formulations, many of which are designed for specific applications. Also, that interest is switching from—as well as among—the chlorinated hydrocarbons and traditional herbicides to organic phosphates like malathion which has all but captured the fruit-growers business, formerly a parathion stronghold.

Besides this change to newer and usually safer insecticides, readily apparent last season, demand location is in a state of flux. Near metropolitan areas, particularly, one-time farms have been displaced by acres of brick and fieldstone. What farmers do remain represent a small and highly competitive market for dealers who formerly had made their living in that area, it was said.

Naturally, these new housing developments represent a growing market for pesticides. But to tap it, many formulators say, is an expensive process. Smaller bags and packages are required with all the attendant costs of labeling, promotion, and development of distributor and dealer channels.

Ammonium Nitrate—The Census bureau reported output of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate in August at 166,244 tons, compared with 162,311 tons in July and 199,220 in August of last year. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 239,031 tons at the end of August, 220,254 the last of July.

Demand for ammonium nitrate has subsided since an earlier discount of $8 per ton was reduced to $3, October 1. Continued slow pace is anticipated for the balance of this month.

Ammonium Sulfate—Production of synthetic ammonium sulfate in August totaled 84,231 tons according to the Census bureau, compared with 82,064 tons (revised) in July and 80,107 tons, August last year. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 73,010 tons end of August and 58,104 tons in July.

Output of byproduct ammonium sulfate in August was indicated at 64,804 tons compared with 48,019 tons in July and 78,263 tons in August, 1957. Inventories at producing plants the end of August amounted to 64,804 tons against 49,537 tons in July.

Animal Proteins—Scarcity of available stocks of fishmeal and fishscrap further strengthened this market. Buying interest has improved for meal and with offers practically nil, the market was a nominal affair. Meal was quoted at $150 to $152 per ton on the Atlantic coast and around $160 per ton on the Gulf. In the latter area sold up production is bound to increase interest in imports.

Trading in tankage was slow and the market was easy both in New York and Chicago. Last week the latter dropped 25c., to $7.75 per unit ton, while New York market was unchanged at $6.75 per unit-ton.

Lime—Inadequate lime usage in the East—from Maine to Virginia—has become a critical problem, according to soil specialists servicing the area. Just how critical is the subject discussed in the American Potash Institute's September newsletter.

According to the Institute report, a recent survey revealed that an estimated 46 million tons of lime are needed immediately to raise the soils of the thirteen eastern states to the desired pH level. The present annual usage of 3,150,000 tons was seen to be far below that required throughout this region. And, in fact, it was estimated that at least 8 million tons would be needed each year to maintain the desired pH level once it was attained.

Particularly striking is the fact, noted by the Institute, that the tonnage of lime used each year has dropped rather steadily since 1946 (in 1956, only 65 percent of the 1946 tonnage was used). While during this same period, the use of N, P_2O_5 and K_2O increased by an average of 125 percent.

Why this phenomenon? The nature of the crop response obtained the Potash Institute says, quoting the soil specialists: "Unlike the rapid crop response to fertilizers, the response to lime applications is much slower. It is frequently unnoticed until at least one year after its application."

Potash—Production of marketable potassium salts in the United States totaled 1.9 million short tons containing 1.1 million tons of K_2O equivalent in the first half of 1958, according to reports by producers to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks in producers' hands at the end of June remained at a high level, nearly 800,000 tons of salts containing over 470,000 tons of K_2O equivalent.

Imports continued to be equivalent to about 10 percent of United States production. West Germany, East Germany, France, and Spain continued to be the major supplying countries.

Superphosphate—August production of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers in the United States amounted to 148,589 short tons (100% A.P.A.), compared with August 1957 output of 172,837 short tons, the Census bureau reported. Shipments of superphosphate and other phosphatic fertilizers during the month totaled 114,013 short tons, or a decrease of 4 percent from the volume shipped during the corresponding month of last year. Stocks held by producing plants as of August 31, 1958 totaled 366,542 short tons, or 1 percent less than those held on July 31, 1958.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Ethyl parathion, 52c. per lb.
Methyl parathion, 28c. per lb.
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 1, 1957
110.70	110.76	108.55	112.27

For Current Prices see page 9

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during July and August, 1958:

	August, 1958	July, 1958
DDT	11,197,479	12,722,421
2,4-D*	—	2,133,919
Ester & Salts	647,427	1,247,674
Acid equivalent	500,133	884,965
BHC	2,871,640	4,423,347
Gamma isomer	596,400	797,258
Tetramethyithiuram Sulfide	480,349	—
2,4,5-T	224,664	484,064

* Includes 2,4-D acid produced, separated and consumed in plant in the manufacture of its derivatives.
A dash (—) indicates information was not available for publication.

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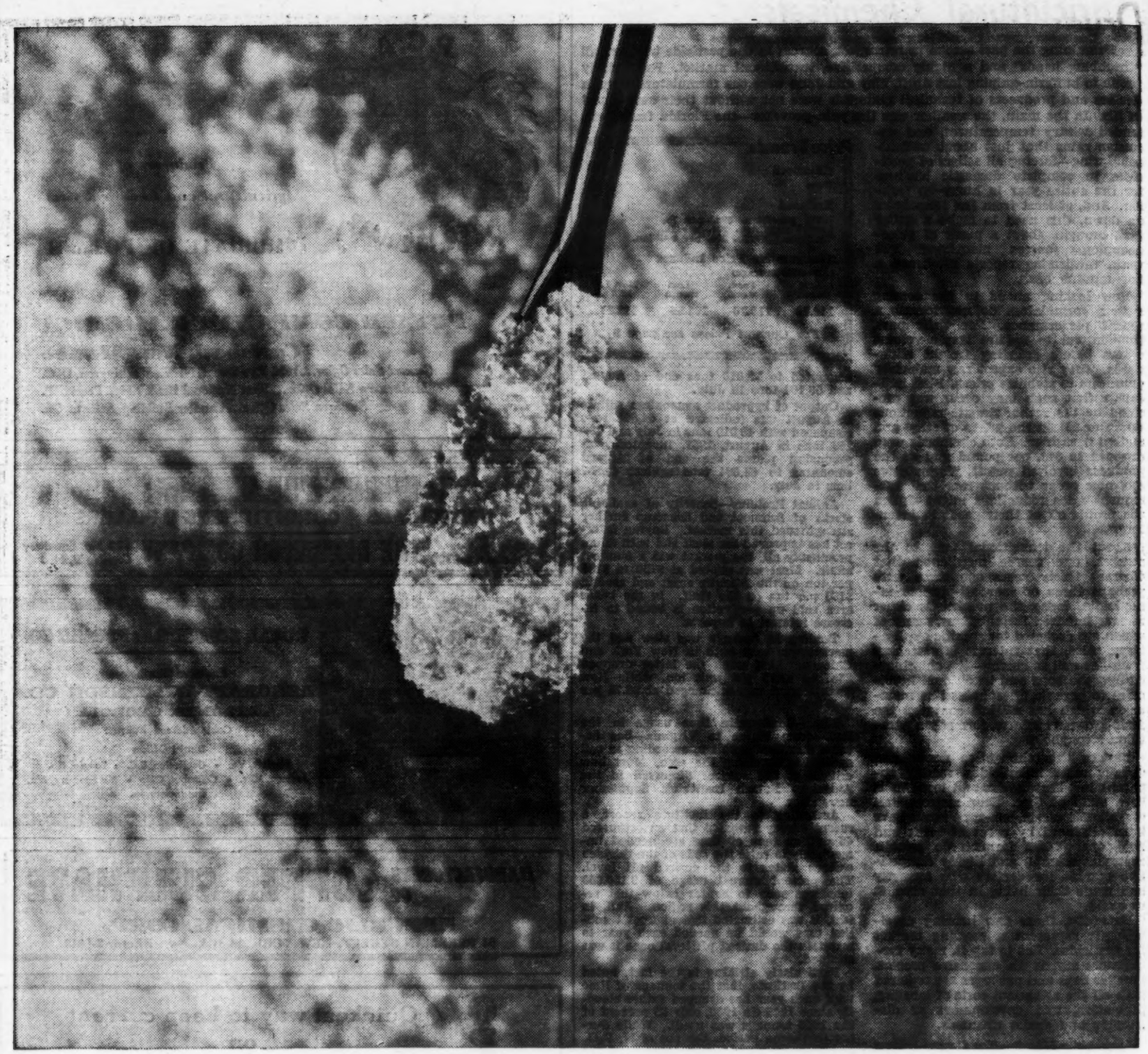

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Drug and fine chemical markets continued to drift last week, according to most reports. Productive capacity remains fully adequate to care for trade needs and consumers were in no hurry to put money into inventories. There have been fair seasonal gains in items which go into winter pharmaceutical preparations. Caffeine, acetophenetidin and the salicylates shared in the stepped up business pace. However, some major producers have noted a leveling off in demand in recent weeks after a brisk trading period following Labor Day. Aspirin makers felt the final quarter would see production edge up over 18 million pounds, exceeding the record of last year. However, more than one source noted that sales could not be expected to surpass the fourth quarter of last year when unusually heavy demands were made as a result of the flu epidemic which struck in late October.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 1, 1957
62.54	62.54	62.61	63.23

For Current Prices see page 9

The Treasury Department will investigate suspected dumping of monosodium glutamate into this country from Japan. Other items under scrutiny include niacin, tartaric acid, cream of tartar and homatropine methylbromide and hydrobromide. Some sources have reported in the past that overproduction of MSG was at least partially responsible for depressed prices and that imports did not loom large in the overall picture.

Vitamin markets remained quiet, pricewise. Ascorbic acid and thiamin continued to lead the parade. Pyridoxine continued to come in for a good share of interest as a result of optimistic clinical reports of the efficacy of use of B_6 in multivitamin preparations, in some pregnancy cases and in certain forms of heart disease.

A report from the Harvard Medical School said that papaverine had been found to act synergistically with morphine. In tests, the usual side reactions of morphine were noted, while papaverine appeared to depress blood presesure. However, in using lower dosages of morphine for the same analgesic effect, addiction tendency would be delayed. It was also felt that the development might spur research efforts to find other instances of synergism which could outrank this one.

Acetophenetidin—Producers scored good seasonal gains as pharmaceutical makers of APC pills have stocked early in anticipation of heavier winter needs. However, stocks have remained fully adequate for trading requirements. Price was unchanged and steady at prevailing levels.

Ascorbic Acid—Volume was well maintained. Consumers have continued cautious buying policies, but withdrawals have been steady. Movement to food outlets has been brisk during recent weeks. Added to this, is the improved tone of pharmaceutical markets as consumers in this outlet have stocked material for winter needs. Renewed interest in the latter market outlet for ascorbic tended to take up some of the slack felt by lessening demand in the beverage trade.

Production in the first eight months of this year was more than half a million pounds in excess of the total produced in the eight month period last year.

Aspirin—Bulk suppliers reported good advance bookings for the current month. October orders came up to expectation, although there has been a slight leveling off compared to the activity of late August and September. Sources felt consumers bought early this year to avoid a pinch such as occurred last year in October when the flu epidemic hit this country.

Production in the first eight months of this year was 14.2 million pounds against 10.5 million for the eight-month period last year and a total production last year of 17.9 million pounds.

A New York food chain recently filed suit in the State Supreme Court for a judgement against the State Board of Pharmacy in preventing the sale of aspirin without the supervision of a pharmacist. A decision in a District of Columbia court last month ruled that aspirin is a patent medicine and as such, could be sold over grocery counters without the supervision of a registered pharmacist.

Monosodium Glutamate—At the request of an American producer, the Treasury Department will investigate suspected dumping of MSG into this country from Japan. Some sources, in their past reports, have maintained that domestic overproduction was at least partially responsible for depressed prices and that imports did not loom large in the overall picture.

Other fine chemicals and drugs currently under study include niacin, homatropine methylbromide and hydrobromide, tartaric acid and cream of tartar.

Morphine—A recent report indicates that synergism in the relief of pain has been demonstrated for the first time with an analgesic drug. Morphine was said to be potentiated in combination with papaverine, a nonanalgesic compound.

It was felt that the development would make it possible to lessen morphine addiction tendencies by using lower dosages of the analgesic and that renewed efforts might be made to find new instances of synergism more effective than this one.

Most effective dosage in tests was said to be subcutaneous injection of 50 mg. of papaverine followed two or three hours later by 10 mg. of morphine. Side effects common to morphine were noted in use of the combination, depressed respiration, nausea and mental confusion, while papaverine tended to depress blood pressure, it was said.

Botanicals

Dealers in domestic crude drugs have noted an increasingly better tone in these markets as a result of added demand for winter requirements from the pharmaceutical industry. Buying remained in relatively small lots for quick shipment. Inventory consciousness in these markets has not abated

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output: August

Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

	August 1958	August 1957	First Eight Months 1958	First Eight Months 1957
Acetylsalicylic acid....lbs.	1,371,650	1,239,576	14,282,174	10,597,455
Ascorbic acid and salts....lbs.	271,217	212,131	2,532,775	1,913,195
Dihydrostreptomycin ....gms.	17,010,554	16,091,214	168,371,185	154,258,974
Niacin and amide....lbs.	*166,161	198,173	1,628,247	1,674,007
Penicillin salts....million units	34,410.184	42,363,126	321,098,539	378,162,135
Pyridoxine ....lbs.	**	2,644	24,771	14,881
Streptomycin ....gms.	**	7,078,367	52,354,099	62,261,255
Sulfonamides ....lbs.	153,490	224,975	2,231,250	2,447,954
Tetracycline ....gms.	**	**	82,445,690	**
Thiamin and derivatives....lbs.	13,750	18,318	209,763	189,480

** Data not reported.
* Partly estimated.

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JAPAN:	Nippon Roche K.K., Tokyo
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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

as has been the case in some other segments of the chemical industry.

Collections this year on virtually all items of domestic origin were smaller than last year's record harvest. Heavy rains over most of the country were at least partially responsible for the curtailment, it was said. However, dealers pointed out that demand this year has been off, so that the collections made are considered adequate to supply projected demands. Consumers could feel the pinch in the form of higher prices should there be even a slight surge in buying during the next few months, it was said.

Arabic Gum—Major dealers continued to report steady withdrawals in this market. Buying has been in smaller lots this year, but on the whole, has held up very well during the recession period. Recent reports indicate that replacement costs are running around 18c. per pound. With the coming of new crop about the first of the year, prices might ease a bit, it was said, but in the current market listings for quality material were well held.

Cascara Segrada — New crop listed as 30c. per pound, while old crop ranged from 33c. to 35c. per pound. Dealers have reported a better tone to this market in recent weeks, although volume to date remains slightly off from last year's levels. The export market has continued depressed as a result of currency difficulties more than through any sag in demand.

Collections this year were considered adequate for demand, but smaller than the record collections of last year, it was said.

Senega Root — Material has continued in light supply. As a result, dealers reported firming prices. However, consuming demand remained listless. Sources continued to point out that any flurry in buying could snowball as consumers attempt to cover themselves on a rising market.

Rayon Fiber from France Held in Anti-Dumping Query

Appraisal for tariff purposes of entries of rayon staple fiber from France is being held up by the Customs Bureau because of suspected violation of the US anti-dumping law, according to the Treasury Department last week.

Customs officers were instructed to hold clearance of the merchandise until the department can investigate whether the merchandise is being sold in the United States at less than fair value, which would be the value of the merchandise in France.

If the investigation confirms the suspicions, the case will then be submitted to the Tariff Commission for investigation as to whether any American producers are being injured by these sales.

Parke-Davis Reports

—Continued from page 5

tibody levels before and after the booster were evaluated by Drs. Barrett and Timm.

"Infants as young as two months of age (their age in 1956) responded not only to the primary administration of the four-in-one vaccine, with demonstrable antibodies to all components," the authors found, "but reacted to the booster dose as well as did the older age groups.

"Quadrigen" combines polio vaccine with a three-in-one-shot, diphtheria and tetanus toxoids and whooping cough vaccine (DPT), now in general use by physicians.

Purpose of Parke-Davis' research program was to develop a vaccine which would protect children against polio as well as the other three diseases, without increasing the volume of vaccine or number of injections children now receive for diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough.

By a special series of manufacturing processes, the four components are concentrated and provide effectiveness with three separate doses of one-half cubic centimeter (just over eight drops) of "Quadrigen." The shots are given one month apart, and a fourth shot is for those who started their primary series before six months of age.

Vanillin Capacity

—Continued from page 3

been an increase of more than 50 percent in vanillin production at Seattle.

The constantly growing demand for vanillin, produced by Monsanto for more than fifty years, is attributed by the company to a combination of population growth and rising personal incomes, which permit increased expenditures for vanillin-flavored food products.

Improvements in production processes and economies of expanding volume in the product have combined to keep the price of vanillin remarkably steady during the past ten years of spiralling prices, Monsanto points out.

Its price today is $3 per pound, the same as it was in 1948, and has not varied more than 25 cents above or below that level during the decade.

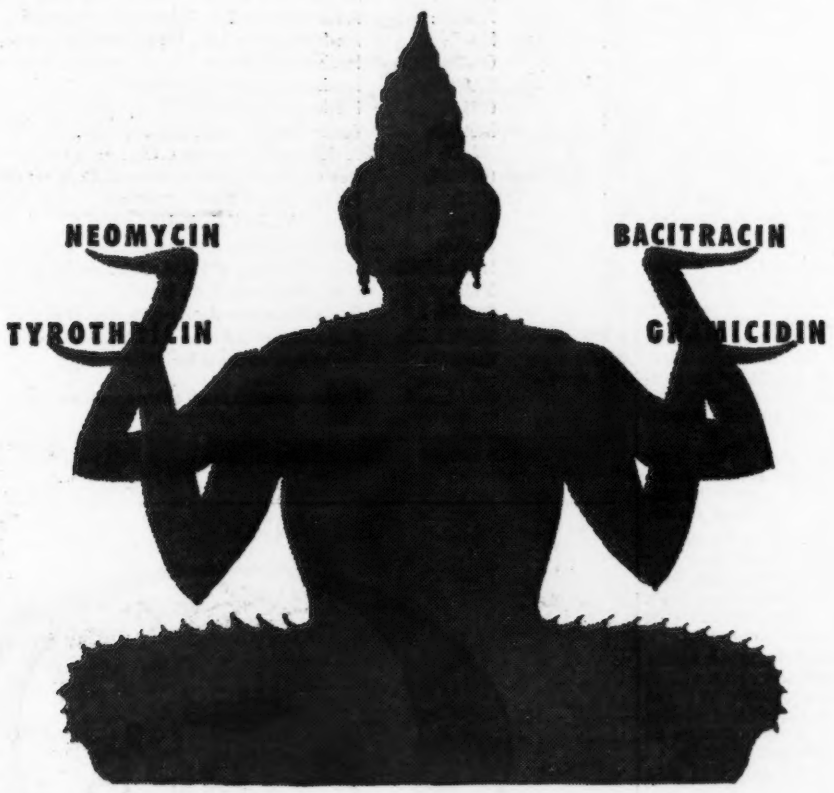
Liquid Fluorine

—Continued from page 3

in tank truck tonnages has made possible the large-scale use of fluorine for rocketry. The company has been shipping liquid fluorine to rocket research centers for the past three years from its Baton Rouge, La., works.

The increasing importance of fluorine in rocketry was highlighted recently when Bell Aircraft Company announced that liquid fluorine was used successfully in firing its newly-developed rocket engine.

Combined with existing rocket fuels, liquid fluorine "can increase rocket engine power by 22 to 40 percent," Bell said.



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ECONOMIC RESEARCH HEAD: John E. Pearce, appointed director of economic research of Foremost Food & Chemical Company's El Dorado Division, Oakland, Calif.

Monsanto Chemical Appoints Manager of Labor Relations

Russell L. Miller manager of Monsanto Chemical Company's John F. Queeny plant, St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed to the newly-created position of manager of labor relations for the company's organic chemicals division.

Charles J. Smith, a general manufacturing superintendent in the plant, succeeds Mr. Miller as plant manager.

Other moves also resulting from Mr. Miller's appointment include: Dominic Danna from general superintendent of warehouse and inventories at the plant to general manufacturing superintendent and Richard F. Cassidy from assistant to the plant manager at the company's William G. Krummrich plant at Monsanto, Ill., to general superintendent of warehouse and inventories at the Queeny plant.

Gum Naval Stores

—*Continued from page 5*

day "in which we shall use crews of well-trained and well-paid labor, recruited in competition with other forest industries, and managed in a way compatible to industrialization."

Mr. Varn summed up the situation thus:

"We can produce the necessary gum components in no other way; we cannot provide them under the system of today, and even though we may have some romantic regrets, and consider its passing with the same mixed feelings that the generation past saw the disappearance of the horse and buggy, or the paddle-wheel steamer, and though we may later tell our grandchildren highly colored stories of the "good ol' days," I think in truth, if we husband our resources as they should be, can look forward with confidence to a future gum industry that will take its place among the well-managed vital forest industries of the new south.

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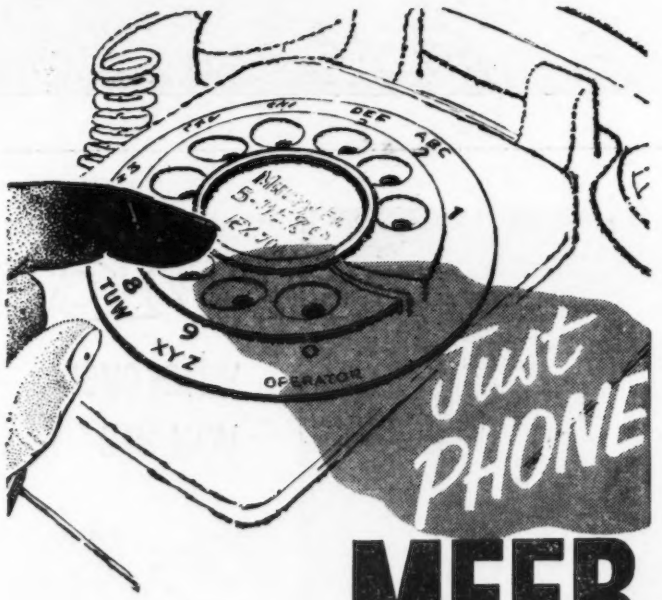

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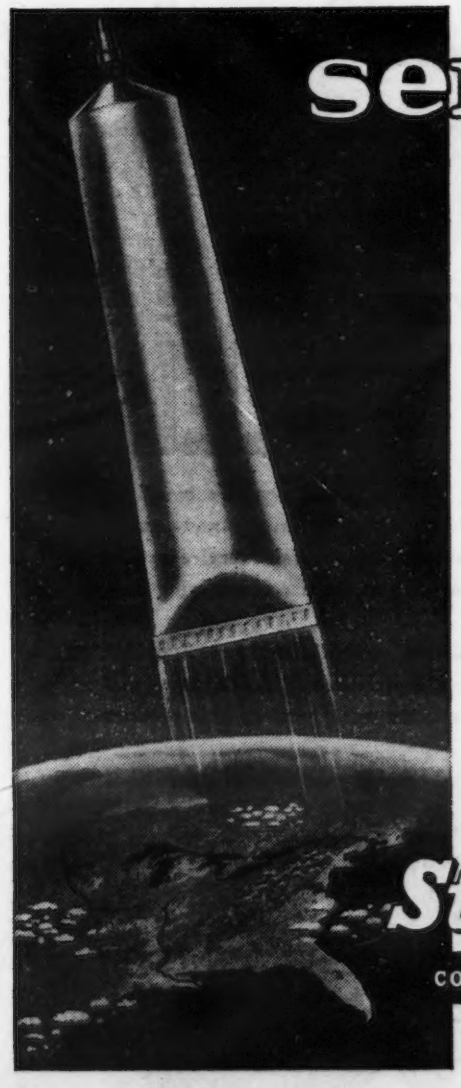

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Jobs & People

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.—**William G. Knapp** has been named division manager for Abbott Laboratories International Company and **Cornelius B. Evers** has been named to succeed him as manager of the South Africa division of Abbott Universal, Ltd. Mr. Knapp succeeds **B. A. Quinn** who has been appointed manager of the Abbott affiliate in Spain.

American Cyanamid Company, New York—**George J. Sella, jr.,** has been named product manager in charge of commercial development of antioxidants and chemicals for the synthetic rubber industry in the company's rubber chemicals department. He has been with Cyanamid since 1954.

Borden Chemical Company, New York—**Thomas B. MacDonald** has been appointed plant manager and **John Kehn** pilot engineer at the company's polyvinyl chloride operation in Leominster, Mass. At the same time the company announced the appointment of **John V. Lynn** as manager of its new methanol plant scheduled to begin operations in Brazil in December.

Escambia Chemical Corporation, New York—**Paul F. Baker** has been named vinyl sales representative for the midwest.

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield, N.J.—**Dr. Eugene P. Oliveto** has been named manager of the natural products research department and **Dr. Hershel L. Herzog** has been promoted to the position of manager of the process research and development department.

Vick Chemical Company, New York—**Lunsford Richardson, jr.,** a member of Vick's board of directors and secretary of the company's executive personnel committee, has assumed responsibility for central personnel services for Vick. At the same time, **J. G. Morrison** has been named vice-president in charge of the newly-acquired Lavoris Company.

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Dawe's Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, has been granted a non-exculsive license under three patents owned by Diversey Corporation, Chicago. The patents cover a method of etching aluminum and aluminum base alloys; one covering methods of washing bottles and a third pertaining to bottle washing compositions.

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Further weakness developed in Siamese tapioca flour for shipment last week as a result of selling pressure to move liberal stocks. Keener competition also was a bearish factor and prices dropped fractionally. Moderate trading took place at the lower levels. Potato starch was quiet and unchanged for shipment from mills, while stocks on spot were reduced ½ cent per pound, reflecting recent lower price schedule for new crop starch. Other sizing materials were quotably unchanged. Sago flour was quiet, but firmly held for shipment from Singapore. Corn starch and dextrin moved in fair volume for prompt needs. Improved inquiry was reported for chemicals for spot and later delivery. Demand for tanning materials lacked snap and was limited to actual requirements. Despite spotty demand from US importers, primary markets for tanning materials were unchanged and fairly steady for all grades.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Potato starch, spot, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 1, 1957
100.82	100.82	100.83	103.54

For Current Prices see page 9

Shoe output in September is estimated at 49.8 million pairs by the National Shoe Manufacturers Association, an increase of 1.1 percent from September, 1957, when 49,246,000 pairs were produced. The increase took place in youth's and boys', women's, and "other."

Based on manufacturers' schedules, it is estimated that October output will be about 50.0 million pairs, or 2.7 percent less than October, 1957, when production reached 51,398,000 pairs.

Production for the first ten months of this year was estimated at 485,554,000 pairs compared with the output of 509,256,000 pairs in 1957; 502,896,000 pairs in 1956 and 495,451,000 pairs in 1955.

The Department of Agriculture last week cut planting allotments for the 1959 cotton crop to 16,310,000 acres. This compared with allotments of 17,554,528 acres in 1958. Last year farmers placed about 5,000,000 acres in the soil bank and reduced acres harvested to about 12,000,000 acres. Cotton growers will vote December 15 to determine whether marketing quotas will apply in 1959. Two thirds of the vote must approve.

Chemicals

Bichromates—A steady tone prevailed in this market last week, sources agreed. Demand on spot and against existing contracts was good. Prices of all grades were unchanged as well held.

Production of sodium bichromate and chromate for the month of August of this year was reported to be 6,738 tons against 3,754 tons in July and 7,959 tons in August of 1957. Stocks at producing plants amounted to 4,879 tons in August of this year and 6,293 tons in July.

Hydrogen Peroxide—This market continued steady. Prices were unchanged, and moderate interest was shown in the material. Production figures for August totaled 1,427 tons in comparison with 1,520 tons in July and 1,792 tons in August, 1957. Stocks at producing plants were reported at 2,688 tons in August and 3,457 in July.

Sodium Hyposulfite—Consumers in the textile trade were absorbing sizeable quantities for prompt needs. Prices continued at the same level. Production of sodium hyposulfite during the month of August amounted to 1,812 tons and in July 1,120 tons. In August last year, production totaled 1,695 tons. Stocks at producing plants in August were estimated at 1,049 tons and in July, 1,317 tons.

Sulfonated Oils—Interest continued to be moderate for most grades. Prices were listed at former levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Egg — Consuming inquiry slackened last week as buyers preferred to await developments in the egg market. Trading was reduced to actual needs. Prices were without change. Flake ranged from $1.05 to $1.09 per pound, and powder $1.09 to $1.13 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity for prompt delivery. Technical continued to move in fair volume and remained steady at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Consuming demand of fair volume was noted last week. Prices for all grades were maintained at former levels. Gum was quoted in $9.40 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; dark canary, $9.24, light canary, $9.14 and white, $8.98, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher.

Corn Starch—Good volume of business was reported for prompt needs. Market tone remained steady at current quotations. Pearl was quoted at $7.38 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis and powder, $7.50, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. higher. Visible corn supply increased 1,563,000 bushels to 72,153,000 bushels for the week ended October 24. This compared with 92,598,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Stocks of corn in all positions October 1 were placed at 1,467,489,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture compared with 1,419,655,000 bushel a year ago and 10-year (1947-56) average of 717,994,000 bushels.

Egg Yolk—Consumers showed less interest in the market and limited purchases to actual needs. Stocks were reported light and maintained at $1.26 to $1.30 pound, prompt delivery, depending upon quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—Despite spotty consuming demand the market remained steady for shipment from producing centers. Production in Maine was reported light and stocks were maintained at former levels. Most of the buying was confined to spot delivery. On spot, prices were lowered ½c. per pound, reflecting the recent decline for shipment from mills. Carlots were quoted at 6c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, and at 5¾c. for delivery outside of New England points. Idaho starch was unchanged at 5.8c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, less ½c. for shipment to eastern points.

Tapioca Flour—Selling pressure and keen competition in Siamese flour continued to play havoc at primary sources. Prices were weak and dropped ¼c. per pound. This brought increased buying interest and moderate volume of business was reported at the lower levels. Siamese B grade was lower at 4.6c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt and later shipment and A down to 4.85c., same basis. Brazilian flour for shipment was reported quiet, but steady. Offers for shipment were well held at unchanged levels. B grade was maintained at 5.4c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment and A grade around, 5.65c., same basis.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Shipments were maintained at previous levels last week. Demand for nearby shipments was somewhat spotty. Price of solid extract, 60 percent, was listed at 8.55c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment while 68 percent powdered material was held at 9.69c., same basis.

Cutch—Shipment offers, though still limited, were well held at 7½c. per pound. The market was placid, and demand was spotty.

Myrobalans—Buying interest continued restricted to nearby shipment. Primary market ruled steady and unchanged. Genuine J1's was quoted at $50 to $51 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; crushed J1's $65 to $66 per ton, and Bombay, $44 to $45, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—A policy of hand-to-mouth buying persisted in this market for nearby shipments. Solid clarified, 64 percent quebracho extract was quoted at 10.8713c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment; and solid ordinary material at 9.9228c., same basis.

Petroleum Derivatives

LPG sales to heating oil dealers perked up perceptibly last week, producers here have reported. Prevailing cold wet weather throughout the Northeast is the major contributing reason, it was said. Though much of the LPG output goes into dealers stocks for the present, the seasonal demand period has now begun in earnest. If the growth cycle of LPG usage in heating is to be followed, the 1958-59 heating season should be another top year. In other areas of the market, growing strength in Detroit continued to give hope to producers of solvent naphthas, partial aromatics, toluene and xylene, and benzene. In relation to the last mentioned, a spokesman for a major producer said that the output and demand pictures are way out of ratio. Cheap imports, he said, are a major factor in the inbalance. However, he says, there is little to be done to bring the scales back up to even levels.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 1, 1957
104.54	104.54	104.54	106.64

For Current Prices see page 9

One source has forecast a 4.5 percent rise in demand for crude oil next year over 1958. This would compare with an oil demand rise of 0.4 percent in 1957 and an anticipated 2 percent increase this year. The source estimated 1959 domestic demand at 9.4 million barrels daily, compared with 8,992,000 barrels daily during 1958.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzene—Spokesman for a major oil concern recently bared certain facts basic to the benzene industry that are usually left to lurk in hidden places. The speaker noted that benzene might fight its way to supply demand balance within five years. With one stipulation: the end of all benzene import. The spokesman cited this particular facet of the problem, not to prompt an embargo on benzene imports but merely to point up the difficult situation the material is in. And imports are a major element in the benzene picture. In 1955, he said, 29 million gallons of benzene were imported into the US. He estimated that imports will be nearly twice as high (50 million gallons a year or more) from now through 1965. They will range from 11 to 12 percent of domestic consumption compared to 9 percent in 1955. Although European demand for benzene is expected to increase, it is unlikely this will decrease the volume flowing into world markets. Why is the US in a weak condition to combat this inflow of foreign material? The spokesman cited rising prices of material and transportation, higher wages and other increasing costs.

Toluene — As one producer puts it, there is just no way to untie the economic and industrial umbilical that exists between toluene producers and the automobile industry. The producer conceded that government purchases for military usage has lifted the market out of the trough of recession. One source has material contracted for at least into next July. However, upswing in Detroit will give toluene the only sort of strength that will mean anything. Labor problems in the automobile capitol appear to be ironing themselves out. Demand is obviously on the increase; production is slowly creeping upward. Now all that is needed is for the demand to begin to stand up as tall as production does.

LPG's

Stocks of liquefied gases in July amounted to 2,139,000 barrels according to a report by the Bureau of Mines. Stocks at the end of June, the report notes, were tallied at 2,075,000 barrels while those for July of the year previous amounted to 2,258,000 barrels. Average stock tally for the first seven months of year was computed in the report at 2,139,000 barrels against the 2,258,000 barrels for the same months of 1957. Domestic demand for liquefied gases, according to the report, amounted to 12,455,000 barrels in July while demand in June was 10,536,000 barrels against the demand picture for July, 1957, of 11,183,000 barrels. Demand for the first seven months of the year amounted to 100,012,000 barrels, a good advance over the 83,634,000 barrels in demand during the first seven months of last year.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 18 totaled 254,031,000 barrels, according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 252,285,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 1,746,000 barrels comprising an increase of 1,954,000 barrels in stock of domestic crude and a decrease of 208,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Butane—The seasonal market is beginning to flourish, producers here reported last week, with the continuation over a two week period of cold wet weather. It is early in the season yet and producers say that most output is still going into dealers stocks. However, with the heating demand factor having grown larger each year, one doesn't have to stick one's neck out in order to prophesy a big year for this heating oil.

Waxes, Mineral

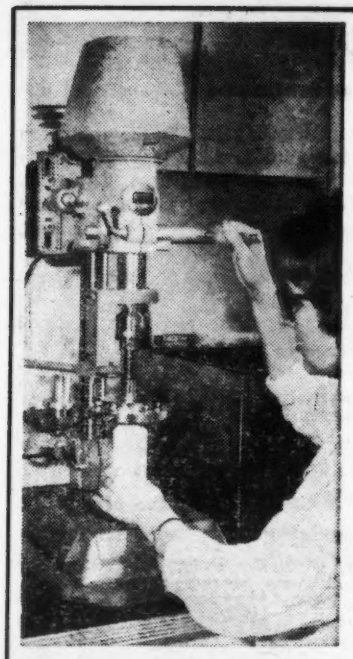
Stocks of petroleum waxes during July, according to a Bureau of Mines report, amounted to 692,000 barrels, something short of the 743,000 barrels in stock in June of the same year and the 706,000 barrels in stock in July of last year. Average stock tallies for the first seven months of the year amounted to 692,000 barrels as compared to that of last year for the same period of 703,000 barrels. Domestic demand during July of this year was computed in the Bureau's report at 359,000 barrels or an average of 12,000 gallons per day. Domestic demand during June amounted to something more at 371,000 gallons, a figure not too far removed from the 374,000 barrels of demand tallied in July of last year.

Microcrystalline — Little variation has been marked in the position of this material, producers here reported last week. Prices stand at previous levels and there is little reason to think that the reduction pattern noted recently in other petroleum items should in any way be felt in this market. Reasons for stability in price here are numerous. The market itself has remained standing on strong feet and though producers concede there is no reason for a price hike, at the same time they concur that there isn't a reason and hasn't been one for a long time to induce reduction.

Paraffin—This material stands in the shadow of microcrystalline wax. Both items are considered to be doing as well as might be expected under the circumstances. One of the factors giving this material the strength it has has been the wax container market where it is used in a mixture with microcrystalline.

Miscellaneous

Current reports of the industry for the week ending October 17 indicate an increase in crude oil production and a decrease in crude runs, according to the American Petroleum Institute. The daily averaged output of crude (including lease condensate) was 6,893,000 barrels, an increase of 19,000 barrels from the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 7,613,000 barrels were 110,000 barrels below the preceding week and 248,000 barrels below the week ended October 18. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 835,000 barrels daily, compared with 927,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four week period ending October 17, crude oil production averaged 6,970,000 barrels daily, and crude runs to stills averaged 7,621,000 barrels daily with runs of foreign crude averaging 918,000 barrels daily.



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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Demand for essential oils has been good and is attributed to increased business on the part of the toiletry, proprietary and miscellaneous trades who are building up holiday inventories. Advances last week included caraway oil and chamomile oil. A swing upward has been noted to be occurring slowly in caraway oil. Increased prices of the seed have been listed as one of the contributing factors to the rise. Blue Hungarian chamomile oil rose $25 on spot. An oil that is used sparsely in the manufacture of perfumes, it is in a tight supply position. Long on the list of firm oils is spearmint. There has been a shortage of the oil due to a decrease in crop acreage throughout the West. Production was estimated to be 10 percent below last year's.

Declines on the essential oils market were more numerous than advances last week. Nutmeg, orange, and sandalwood were all softer. Nutmeg oil was a firm item for some time, but last week a shift in this trend occurred. Dealers were said to have cut the price because of a lack of buyers' interest at the high level. However, on the other side, prices of the spice have been high. California orange oil worked itself lower last week, independent dealers reported. This is the second decline since the summer months. Sandalwood oil was also easier. Softer shipping prices were said to be holding the spot market back.

On the aromatic chemicals market, further reductions occurred. All the declines were in keeping with lower costs of the basic materials. Two derivatives of citronella oil were softer: geraniol and hydroxycitronellal. Citral, a derivative of another weak item, lemongrass oil, was also lower.

The London market last month was reported to have been fairly quiet with no real buying interest. Formosan citronella oil appeared to have advanced slightly due to the Far East situation, but towards the end of the month was back to previous levels. Bois de rose oil was unchanged and demand was the same. Geranium oil prices were still high in London, but demand had slackened somewhat. French lavender and lavandin oils were said to be cheaper with new crop being plentiful. Lemongrass oil showed signs of declining further, and lime oil was lower for shipment and on spot. Parmarosa oil seemed to have steadied after a period of decreased prices. Finally, future prices for petitgrain oil from Paraguay were higher, but interest was slight.

The seeds and spices market was active and fairly steady last week, sources said. A higher market was in the offing for Spanish grades of paprika. Production at source is below normal, and farmers wish to grow more lucrative crops. Buyers have been yielding to the high prices for stocks of good quality paprika are scarce. According to a survey of the last two years, pepper imports have been declining. In 1957 imports were about 4,000,000 pounds below the 1956 level, and indications are that they will be still lower at the end of 1958. Jamaican exporters are raising the price of pimento as of November first. Material from Mexico was said to be short on spot and stocks of Honduras material were minor.

Price Trends

Advanced

Caraway oil, 10c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia/Korintje "A," 3c. per lb.
"B," 1c. per lb.
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, $25 per lb.

Reduced

Cardamoms, bleached A, 5c. per lb.
Bleached B, 5c. per lb.
Decorticated Alleppey, 5c. per lb.
Citral, extra, 50c. per lb.
Geraniol, extra, 30c. per lb.
Ginger, Cochin, ½c. per lb.
Nigerian, split, ½c. per lb.
Hydroxycitronellal, 50c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 1, 5c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, East Indian, 40c. per lb.
West Indian, 40c. per lb.
Orange oil, California, 20c. per lb.
Pepper, Malabar black, ½c. per lb.
Red, Japanese Santaka, ½c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, 25c. per lb.
Sweet birch oil, South, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 1, 1957
148.23	145.41	145.74	152.35

For Current Prices see page 9

Essential Oils

Caraway—An upturn in the price of this oil occurred last week, sources reported. Caraway oil firmed 10c. to a new reading ranging from $3.10 to $3.50 per pound for material in cans. The last price increase for the oil was recorded in August. The rises have been attributed to the gradually advancing prices of the spice.

Chamomile—Prices of this essential oil rose $25 on spot last week, sources reported. The oil is in very scarce supply. A highly expensive item used in the manufacture of perfumes, blue Hungarian chamomile oil held a new range of $400 to $425 per pound.

Nutmeg—A firm tone has dominated this market for some months, but last week some sources reported a downward move. One reason for the decline was that dealers on spot were not purchasing material because the offers were too high. This conflicts with the spice prices. West Indian nutmeg has been moving well and at good prices, but East Indian material has been practically inaccessible and rising steadily.

Both East Indian and West Indian nutmeg oils were listed as ranging from $11.25 to $15.75 per pound which is 40c. below what had been previously quoted by dealers on spot.

Orange—Some independent dealers lowered the price of California orange oil last week, it was reported. Prices of the oil have been moving downward since the termination of the summer which is the period of heaviest consumption. During a better part of 1958, orange oil has been extremely high due to a shortage which was caused by a series of freezes in Florida in the beginning of the year. Dealers found that they had more stock left over after the summer than they had expected and thus could lower prices.

California orange oil was ranged from $1.95 to $2.35 per pound which is a decline of 20c. Florida orange oil was listed at $1.50 to $2.30.

Rose—One source after a visit to Grasse, France, estimated that approximately 390,000 kilos of rose flowers were processed in Grasse this year as compared with 470,000 kilos in 1957 and 700,000 kilos in a normal year. However, the quality of the crop was reported to be outstanding. There is a shortage of rose flowers in Morocco due to heavy rains during the growing season.

Concerning the jasmin production, a source said that it was still too early to predict how much jasmin will be processed.

Sandalwood—Prices continued to soften last week, sources reported. During the summer, sandalwood oil was moving up and reached the $15 mark. Then shipping prices started to move lower and forced spot prices to decline. A drop of 25c. put sandalwood oil at a new range of $13 to $14.25 per pound for material in drums.

Spearmint—No new developments were reported in this market last week. The oil continues in tight supply due a general decrease in spearmint acreage. Old crop carry over was limited and new crop is 10 percent under the average harvest. Prices of the oil have been rising steadily and now range from $6.40 to $7.60 per pound.

Vetiver—Haitian oil was steady on spot last week. The trend of rising prices seemed to have been curbed. Political instability in Haiti has caused an upward movement in the oil. However, Senator Dejoie was reported to have said that the rise was artificial, and the present situation in Haiti could not last. He predicted that a collapse of the present regime was imminent due to the alarmingly poor financial state of the country. He also entreated buyers not to continue buying vetiver oil at the presently high price and estimated that there were stocks enough to last for six months.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—A further lowering of price occurred last week in extra quality citral.

Essential Oils

The price of the item now ranges from $4.25 to $5.05 per pound or a decline of 50c. Citral is derived from lemongrass oil which is an oil that has been falling steadily and thus reflects on the softening citral market.

Geraniol—Another aromatic chemical to show losses last week was extra quality geraniol. The item was cut 30c. to $1.90 to $3 per pound. The declines of late in geraniol have been in keeping with lower basic material costs. Geraniol is a derivative of a falling oil, citronella oil.

Geranyl Acetate—Price movement in this market has been in a downward direction lately. Last week, however, the material did not change. Declining prices in the citronella market have been the reason for the falling geranyl acetate market. Prices were ranged from $2 to $2.70 per pound.

Hydroxycitronellal—Another reduction was recorded for this material last week, sources revealed. The decreased listings reflect lower costs of basic material costs. Hydroxycitronellal is derived from citronella oil which has been afflicted by a soft market tone for a long time. The price of hydroxycitronellal ranged from $4 to $4.80 per pound, 50c. below the previously quoted price.

Ionones—The material did not change last week, but held to the last price decline of two weeks ago. Both alpha and beta ionones have been plagued by falling prices during the past month due to the lower prices of citral. Alpha ionone held a listing of $3.75 to $4.15 while beta ionone was steady at $4.20 to $4.90 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Paprika—Last week cables from source suggested a higher market on Spanish grades. Production this year was estimated to be 20 percent below average. This is due to a dry growing season and the desire on the part of the farmers to grow a more profitable crop. Due to the deficit of good quality paprika on spot, buyers' resistance to the higher levels has lessened.

Pepper—Dealers say that buyers have not established reserves of importance on spot. This fact has been obscured during the past two months due to the drifting market. The spot market will have to make adjustments with the advent of the Malabar crop, but this should not be too difficult in view of the existing stocks here.

A market comparison covering the past two years indicates that arrivals in 1958 are below those in previous years. The total stocks imported in 1956 amounted to 36,507,000 pounds. In 1957 imports were summed up at 32,559,000 pounds. Thus far in 1958, the estimated total is 26,315,000 pounds as opposed to 31,834,000 at the end of October in 1956 and 27,776 pounds in 1957. Arrivals have definitely become smaller.

Pimento—According to a report from Jamaica, that source plans to advance its price of pimento the first of November and says they will maintain the advance through April 30. Stocks of Honduras pimento were said to be minor, and Mexican material was short on spot due to reports from that source the effect that poor weather conditions damaged crops.

Vanilla Beans—This market showed slightly more activity last week, but it is considered relatively quiet for this time of year by sources in the trade. Usually about now the ice cream industry is placing contracts for next season. The extract business has also been holding back. This lack of interest is attributed to the skyhigh prices of all qualities of beans. A hand-to-mouth buying policy exists in the market.

A few tons of vanilla beans remain for sale in Madagascar. Sources report that Mexican beans are practically nonexistant. Estimates for the coming Bourbon crop which will be ready for shipment in January are about the same as this year's crop: 400 tons. The Mexican crop will not be harvested until next Spring, but predictions are that the crop will yield about 275,000 pounds.

Bourbon vanilla beans range in price from $10.60 to $10.80 per pound. Mexican whole beans, if they can be bought, have been priced at $10.50 to $10.80, and Mexican cuts at $10.30 to $10.50.

Percy Magnus Feted On His 65th Birthday

Civic, banking and business leaders attended a dinner at the Metropolitan Club, New York, in honor of Percy Cecil Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, on the occasion of his sixty-fifth birthday on October 22. The hosts were his brothers, Joseph Baird Magnus and Robert Burke Magnus, sr.

Congratulatory messages were read from Robert F. Wagner, Mayor of the City of New York; Stephen P. Kennedy, Police Commissioner of New York; Joseph Martino, president of National Lead Company; Grover A. Whalen, and from many others including MM&R representatives and agents in all parts of the world.

George H. McGlynn, MM&R vice-president and treasurer, announced that on the occasion of Mr. Magnus' birthday, in recognition of his contributions to the growth and achievements of the company over a period of forty-two years, the officers, executives and other personnel of MM&R have arranged for his portrait to be painted in oils by one of America's leading artists. Upon completion of the painting it will be presented to him at a special meeting.

British Celanese Sets

—Continued from page 5

first UK plant to produce alcohols and petrochemicals by the cracking process. Previously, UK production of ethanol had been based almost wholly on fermentation of imported molasses.

British Celanese says its cracking process is unique and gives a remarkably high yield of useful products, particularly ethylene, propylene and butadiene. It differs in a number of important respects from the American steam-cracking method which is being operated in this country by later entrants to the field of petroleum chemicals, says the British company.

The original British Celanese plant was designed entirely by the company's own technical staff without the aid of imported 'know-how.' The design of the new additions has again been entirely a Courtaulds-Celanese responsibility.

Other new projects recently authorized at Spondon include the manufacture of an improved quality of cellulose acetate flake for the plastics industry.

Chemical Firms Start

—Continued from page 5

looking for even more energetic solids to vastly increase or present capability. The long range importance of these research contracts to our ballistic missiles program for all ranges and to our AICBM program cannot be overstated.

"Furthermore," Mr. Johnson said, "solid propellants are becoming increasingly important in our national space programs. Their use in upper stage rockets is well-recognized; however, we have just begun to tap their effectiveness for space applications. We would hope that our national space programs of the future will be greatly benefited by the returns of these contracts and we look to the excellence of American industry to give us solutions which will mean much to the Free World."

In a related announcement, the navy said last week that it had awarded a $2.1 million contract to Universal Match Corporation, Ferguson, Mo., for engineering and coordination of "Terrier" guided missile launching equipment. The equipment is designed for the land-based "Terrier" and will be used by the marine corps.

FDA Acts to Keep

—Continued from page 7

of our research efforts, both in Washington and in our field laboratories across the country."

Commenting on Dr. Day's appointment, Arthur S. Fleming, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, said, "I am greatly pleased that the Food and Drug Administration has been able to secure a man of Dr. Day's attainments to guide its scientific activities. The protection of the nation's food and drug supplies today and tomorrow will depend greatly on whether we can find the answer to the new problems constantly being posed by changes in food and drug technology."

Dr. Day had been with the University of Arkansas School of Medicine for the past thiry-one years, during which it has become an important center of medical research. He leaves the positions of professor and head of the department of biochemistry and assistant dean of the graduate school.

He will assume his FDA position before the first of the year.

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NPVLA Convention Report

Paint Manufacturers Seen Topping Sales High

—Continued from page 7

States. He saw no possibility of a third World War.

Harold C. McClellan, former assistant Secretary of Commerce, urged the paint makers to increase their interest in politics.

Mr. McClellan's remarks, which were on tape, originally had been scheduled to come in live to NPVLA's Washington meeting over a Voice of America radio-relay telephone direct from Moscow.

However, the message was interrupted by a series of sounds which Mr. Battley described as "absolute Russian jamming, the familiar Red version of man-made static."

NPVLA later indicated, however, that it would lodge no protest with the Department of State over the incident (see story on page 51).

In calling upon the paint manufacturers to take a more active role in government affairs, here's how Mr. McClellan put his case:

Case for More Political Activity

"As a businessman, your voice must be heard more often in public affairs. Industry generally must become more effective in its influence upon the whole political scene.

"We of business and industry simply must undertake a new, important role in public affairs generally, if our individual enterprises and our national economy are to be safeguarded against erosion by foolish, long since discredited philosophies of national fiscal policy.

"All too frequently," Mr. McClellan continued, "we businessmen who disagree with government spending policies or government encroachment on the prerogatives of enterprise, tend to blame the administration in Washington—the executive branch of our government. We moan, groan and complain—but there we let the matter rest.

"The truth is—congress really determines the policies under which the national government is run. Congress instructs, supervises and limits administrative action.

"When the budget is prepared—for example—it must be prepared in accordance with congressional direction—frequently containing major spending requirements vigorously opposed by the President himself.

"Thus when thinking about national policy—we simply cannot think merely in terms of one party or the other. Congress is made up of two parties and both are influential in determining the economic policies of the nation.

"In effect, this means that the men of both parties whom we sent to congress will shape the fiscal policies under which we will live and work. These men are elected at the precinct level—and once they are elected they respond to the thinking and influence of those repsonsible for their election. Lobbying has little affect on a man already committed.

"We live in a republic. This is not a pure democracy as many seem to believe. Ours is a representative form of government and only those who go to the polls are represented.

"Unfortunately—a surprising percentage of Americans fail to appreciate the importance of the right of franchise. Oftimes, less than half of the qualified voters go to the polls on election day and many, many others fail to even register.

"Surprising though it may seem, there is a good sprinkling of businessmen among those who are at best apathetic toward their political responsibilities."

Mr. McClellan pointed out that business is now confronted with strong political influences which are diametrically opposed to those concepts under which the nation has prospered.

He noted that congress during the past quarter century has created tax laws to serve two purposes: to provide needed funds for government operations and to redistribute the wealth of the land.

Punitive Nature of Taxes

"Inheritance tax laws," he declared, "verge upon being confiscatory. Many of our income tax laws are punitive and purposely penalizing to the resourceful.

"Under these laws, the more successful the enterpriser, the higher percentage he must pay from profits earned. Such laws tend to destroy industrial initiative and to discourage new capital investment. They tend to decrease the creation of new jobs."

He went on to say that efficiency in government, the balanced budget and sound fiscal policy are involved in the dangers we face. In this connection, Mr. McClellan pointed out that when inflation occurs, "the first and most seriously to be injured are the workers, their families and those on fixed retirement income."

Yet, despite these facts, he reported, unions today are "the most powerful advocates of the philosophy which calls for

—Continued on page 51

NPVLA Elects Wm. Hood Vice-President of Ass'n

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association last week elected William E. Hood vice-president and N. W. Kelley treasurer. Mr. Hood is president of Industrial Paint Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Ala., while Mr. Kelley holds a similar post with Southern Varnish Corporation, Roanoke, Va.

Elected regional vice-presidents of the paint association were: New England, Walter K. Maroney, president of Briggs-Maroney Company, Everett, Mass.; eastern, R. J. Eckart, vice-president of Sapolin Paints, Inc., New York, and central, Edward A. Foy, vice-president of Foy Paint Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Also, southern, Paul B. Cefalu, president of Southern Paint Products Company, Atlanta, Ga.; southwestern, C. E. Lambert, president of C. E. Lambert Corporation, Houston, Tex., and western, R. S. Bennett, president of Bennett's, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Teenagers Become More Important to Paint Industry

The teenage market is becoming increasingly important to the paint industry, Dow Chemical Company representatives emphasized to the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association last week.

Speaking before a forum of NPVLA advertising and public relations managers in Washington, M. H. P. Morand, Dow coatings sales manager, stated that by 1970 there will be a 71 percent increase in the teenage population over 1955.

"Even today," Mr. Morand declared, "teenagers spend more than $9 billion of their own money."

Urging his audience to capitalize on this market, Mr. Morand stated that "one of the foundations for progressive paint sales is youth marketing—sell a teenager, and you gain a paint customer from rock and roll to rocking chair."

Dow made its presentation based on two years of experience in youth merchandising and its belief in programs designed to bring together, through classroom projects, the nation's paint dealers and a large segment of the teenage population.

Essentially, these projects provide the opportunity for paint dealers to participate in the room improvement sessions of high school home economics classes.

Dow's presentation consisted of:

- A review of the nature of the teenage market by Mr. Morand.
- A discussion by Robert Stelzer, president of the Student Marketing Institute, on why this market is logical for paint industry promotional effort.
- A panel discussion by officials of the Underwood Corporation, the Socony Mobile Oil Company and the New York Stock Exchange on the importance they attach to the teenage market.
- A wrap-up by Mrs. Jan Harmer of Dow's plastics merchandising staff on how members of the paint industry could verify for themselves the sales value of the promotional effort in this direction.

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NPVLA Won't Protest Jamming by Russians

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association said there would be no protest to the Department of State over the Russian jamming of an address from Moscow by Harold C. McClellan, former Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. McClellan, slated to talk to NPVLA's annual meeting via radio-relay telephone, started out well enough. "It's cold here in Moscow today," he began.

The next thing heard was an excited Russian voice and, then, machinegun-like static which Joseph F. Battley, NPVLA president, described as "absolute Russian jamming."

When Mr. McClellan failed to get through live, a tape of his remarks, which had been pre-recorded, was played for the paint manufacturers.

Paint Manufacturers

—*Continued from page 50*

inflationary government spending, punitive taxation, centralization of government power in Washington and the outright rejection of concepts of individual opportunity, individual responsibility and personal economic freedom."

Mr. McClellan argued that businessmen must join together in support of sound fiscal policies in government and in active support of political candidates who stand for these basic economic principles.

The only way to meet the problems he cited, the former government official contended, "is through improved public understanding and increased activity by informed, conservative, realistic citizens in both political parties."

Mr. McClellan maintained that we cannot expect, even in a democratic government such as ours, to keep in office for long government officials who do not by their actions reflect the thinking of their constituents.

Economic Issues Are the Key

"Our principal political problems," he went on, "spring from basic economic issues and in this area, the thinking of the constituents is almost wholly determined by their level of economic literacy. No man's judgment is better than his information.

"Here, my friends, is the crux of our problem. The overwhelming majority of our 68 million work force quit school prior to the twelfth grade.

"You all know the results of recent polls taken at the high school level—indicating abysmal ignorance concerning the workings of our entire enterprise system. No wonder that broad numbers of our employees are natural targets for misleading propaganda and economic distortion."

In pushing for greater political activity by businessmen, Mr. McClellan declared, "Our job as managers is to lead—not merely to propagandize, direct or dictate. Any modern manager knows this.

"But who is there in all America better qualified to speak out, to inform, to educate if you please, in affairs or practical economics than you and I of the world of business enterprise? Who else is there who will do it if we fail."

Sanford J. Hill of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., said that the paint industry should get used to the idea that "more and more regulatory bodies will require precautionary labeling of hazardous substances as a matter of law."

Mr. Hill indicated that forty-five state legislatures will convene in 1959. "We can be certain," he said, "that many laws will be introduced for the labeling of hazardous household products."

NPVLA and other trade associations involved, he continued, will make every effort to secure uniform laws and to develop reasonable regulations under them.

"We must realize," Mr. Hill stated, "that adequate precautionary labeling is a protection to our customers as well as to ourselves. We can make labeling an effective public relations tool. Let's not be afraid of it but utilize it to our advantage."

Trigg Foundation Elects C. Robert Fay Chairman

Ernest T. Trigg Foundation last week elected C. Robert Fay of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., chairman. Harry F. Stone of American Lacquer Solvents Company, Phoenixville, Pa., was named vice-chairman and Eugene F. Cox of the Gilbert Spruance Company, Philadelphia, was made secretary-treasurer.

Elected to serve on the foundation's board of trustees for three-year terms were: O. J. S. deBrun of Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company, New York; Horace S. Felton of Felton, Sibley & Co., Philadelphia; Leo Roon; Arthur W. Steudel of Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and Val Wurtele of Minnesota Paints, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Making up the foundation's executive committee are the new officers, Mr. Felton and the 1957-58 chairman, Roy B. Anderson of A. C. Horn Company, New York, a division of Sun Chemical Corporation.

Paint Federation's Technical Papers

Following is one of three technical papers to receive an award at Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs' 1958 annual meeting from the Room Foundation.

The Influence of Solvent Composition on the Flow Properties of Paint

E. C. Larson and W. W. Reynolds

The flow characteristics of a paint are functionally one of the most important properties which are influenced by the solvent. While many investigators have studied the resin-solvent system, relatively little work has been done on paint systems to determine the specific influence of the solvent on rheological properties. Reynolds and Gebhart studied in some detail the influence of solvent properties of pure hydrocarbons on the viscosity of the resin solutions; this paper discusses an extension of this work to commercial solvents and to pigmented systems. Of major concern is the influence of the solvent on brushability. Most of the studies in the past on brushability have been at relatively low rates of sheer. Van Loo, et al, the Los Angeles Production Club and the New England Production Club have shown that brushability is related to viscosity in the regions of 30,000-^{1}. We have extended these techniques to a system containing a non-Newtonian resin for which the Van Loo method of extrapolation does not apply. Both the resin solutions and flat enamels were studied. In addition, the effect of glycerol mono-oleate (GMO) on the flow properties of both the resin solutions and flat enamels was examined over a wide shear rate range. Previous studies discussed the effect of GMO only at very low shear rates.

Solvents Studied

Properties of the solvents used in this study are shown in Table 1. Five are commercial products which meet the general requirements of low odor solvents. The other two are mineral spirits; one, Solvent 6, is a commercial product and

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the other Solvent 7, is an experimental solvent of very high naphthene content. Although the differences in aniline cloud points and kauri-butanol values are not large, there are significant differences in hydrocarbon composition among the solvents. Fluorescent indicator (FLA) and mass spectrometric analyses show that the 140-type solvents contain 6-15%v aromatics, 12-33v naphthenes, 1-2%v olefins and the balance consists of normal and isoparaffins. Below is Table 1:

Properties of Solvents

Solvent Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gravity, °API	49.0	47.9	50.1	48.9	49.1	47.9	42.7
Flash, TCC, °F	128	142	140	146	145	112	.....
Aniline Cloud Point, °F	143	151	152	154	153	130	136
Kauri-Butanol Value	34	33	32	30	32	33	41
Viscosity at 77°F, poise	0.0114	0.0117	0.0111	0.0117	0.0121	0.0096	0.0119
Composition, %v							
Aromatics	15	9	14	11	6	18	2
Naphthenes	15	33	12	18	28	28	77
Olefins	2	2	1	2	1	..	..
Paraffins	68	53	73	69	65	54	21
ASTM Distillation, °F							
Initial Boiling Point	360	336	360	359	368	322	300
10% Recovered at	368	339	366	374	370	330	320
30% " "	370	371	370	376	372	337	328
50% " "	374	375	373	378	376	342	335
70% " "	380	378	377	381	380	351	344
90% " "	390	385	385	386	388	368	361
Final Boiling Point	404	394	396	400	402	386	384
Evaporation Time, min.							
10%w Evaporated	13	15	7	15	15	6	3
20%w "	28	30	18	34	32	11	7
30%w "	42	45	32	54	50	18	10
40%w "	58	59	48	73	70	25	14
50%w "	75	75	65	93	90	34	19
60%w "	95	91	85	114	112	44	24
70%w "	116	109	105	136	135	56	30
80%w "	139	128	130	162	161	72	38
90%w "	168	148	155	190	190	91	47
100%w "	220	190	205	240	240	125	66

"Razyl 405," a medium length tall oil phthalic alkyd procured at approximately 100% nonvolatile, was chosen for this study because it possesses considerable rheological structure and thus exhibits non-Newtonian behavior.

Resin solutions and flat enamels were prepared with "Rezyl 405" at 23.5% resin solids on a solvent basis.

Viscosity Studies at Low Shear Rates

The consistencies of the flat enamels were measured in a Krebs-Stormer viscometer and the viscosities of the resin solution were measured in a capillary viscometer (Ostwald). Measurement in the Ostwald was at about 10^{-2} sec^{-1} and the Stormer at several decades higher. Measurement in this instrument is not reducible to rigorous rheological terms. The rheology of the enamels and resin solutions is compared in Table 2.

It is apparent that the nature of the solvents has an effect on the viscosity of both the enamels and resin solutions. Enamels made with Solvents 1, 2 and 3 had consistencies typical of commercial flats (86, 95, 94 KU), whereas Solvents 4 and 5 gave somewhat higher than normal consistencies. On the other hand, Solvent 6, regular mineral spirits and Solvent 7, the highly naphthenic mineral spirits, gave consistencies on the low side for commercial flat enamels. Below is Table 2.

Consistencies of Flat Enamels Compared to the Viscosities of Resin Solutions

Solvent Number	*Consistency of Flat Enamel, KU*	*Viscosity* of Resin Solution, Poise*
1	86	1.97
2	95	2.18
3	94	2.09
4	124	4.75
5	118	5.79
6	62	0.31
7	68	0.55

* Measurements were made in an Ostwald viscometer on solutions containing 23.5%w "Rezyl 405."

It is well recognized that kauri-butanol (KB) and aniline cloud paint (ACP) values give a preliminary indication of the viscosity reducing power of solvents. The present data show quite clearly, Figures 1 and 2, that aniline cloud paint is the more reliable indication of the ability of these solvents to reduce the viscosity of "Rezyl 405" solutions. The excellent correlation shown in Figure 2 between the viscosity and aniline cloud point indicates that "Rezyl 405" is quite sensitive to hydrocarbon composition of the solvent.

Another very interesting relationship is apparent from these data. When viscosity is plotted against aromatic and naphthene content of the solvent, it can be seen that aromatics are four times as powerful as naphthenes in viscosity reduction.

Effect of Glycerol Monooleate

It was demonstrated in an earlier paper that the presence of a very polar molecule can reduce greatly the viscosity of some resin solutions. This effect was examined in the present study by additing 3%w of commercial glycerol monooleate (46% monoglyceride) on the basis of resin solids, to the flat enamels and "Rezyl 405" solutions and noting the influence on viscosity. Low shear viscosity measurements were made only on the resin solutions and the results are compared in Table 3 with those obtained on the resin solutions. The results illustrate the outstanding viscosity reducing power of glycerol monooleate (GMO). This effect can be explained on the basis of the relatively high concentration of polar groups which GMO adds to the system compared to the resin. GMO decreases the dipole interaction between the resin molecules and thus reduces the tendency for the molecules to aggregate which reduces the viscosity of the solution. The effectiveness of GMO in the various solvents can be expressed as the alkyd reduction ratios shown in Table 3. Note that the solutions prepared with the poorer (lower KB) solvents experience the greater reduction in viscosity by the addition of GMO. This occurs because resin-solvent interaction diminishes with poorer solvents which leads to aggregation and high solution viscosity. If there is relatively little aggregation, GMO will have litte effect on viscosity. This is the case in the resin solution made with Solvent 6. Below is Table 3.

Effect of Glycerol Monooleate on Low Shear Rate Viscosities of Resin Solutions as Measured in an Ostwald Viscometer

	Poise at 77°F		
Solvent Number	*Resin Solution, 23.5%w Solids*	*Plus 3%w GMO**	*Alkyd Reduction Ratio†*
1	1.97	0.98	2.0
2	2.18	0.91	2.4
3	2.09	0.91	2.3
4	4.75	1.29	3.7
5	5.79	1.72	3.4
6	0.31	0.25	1.2
7	0.55	0.29	1.9

* Solutions contained 3%w commercial glycerol monooleate (46% monoglyceride) on the basis of resin solids.

† Viscosity of resin solution divided by viscosity of solution containing glycerol monooleate.

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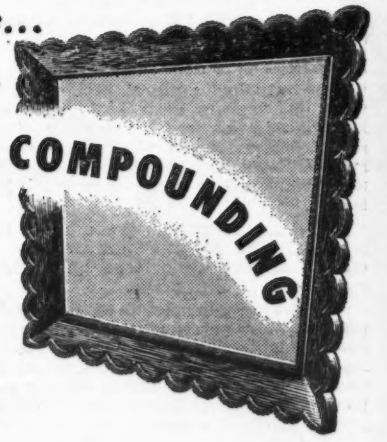

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NPVLA Convention Report

The effect of 3%w GMO (basis resin solids) on the viscosity of the enamels and solutions at high shear rates is illustrated in Figures 8 and 9. GMO reduced the viscosity throughout the entire range of shear and the magnitude of the reduction is approximately the same for the enamels and resin solutions. Below is Table 4:

Effect of GMO on the Viscosity Characteristics at High Shear Rates of Flat Enamels and Resin Solutions

	Slope*			
	Flat Enamels		*Resin Solutions‡*	
Solvent Number	*Without GMO*	*With GMO†*	*Without GMO*	*With GMO†*
1	0.326	0.329	0.305	0.222
2	0.331	0.334	0.351	0.222
3	0.457	0.352	0.398	0.222
4	0.595	0.451	0.546	0.301
5	0.523	0.412	0.523	0.322
6	0.184	0.155	0.176	0.130
7	0.267	0.200	0.202	0.166

* Slope $= \log \frac{1}{2} \div \log \frac{\text{shear rate 1}}{\text{shear rate 2}}$

† Samples contained 3%w commercial glycerol monooleate (46% monoglyceride) on the basis of resin solids.

‡ 23.5%w "Renzyl 405."

Conclusion

This work emphasizes the need for studying the rheological properties of paint over a wide range of shear rates and furnishes a compelling argument for the adoption of high shear rate consistency measurement for rating brushability. The effect of solvent composition on the flow properties of paints is seen to be entirely dependent upon the rate of shear involved. If only a low rate of shear is applied a highly aggregated system can exist. Under these conditions solvent composition has a strong influence on viscosity but at high rates of shear aggregation is destroyed mechanically, and flow depends upon the inherent residual viscosity of the system. In this case the viscosity of the solvent is the only important solvent variable. Thus, sagging and leveling are influenced by solvent composition while brushability is dependent upon the viscosity of the solvent.

Evaporation of Solvents From Coatings

New York Club

The objective of developing a laboratory test for the measurement of the evaporation of solvents from coatings was undertaken by the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club. Preliminary to this objective was the development and standardization of a method for measuring the evaporation of solvents per se. Seven methods for the latter were considered and two were studied among cooperating laboratories for the purpose of improvement and standardization. The first of these, the Modified Wetlaufer Gregor Method, reported at the thirty-third annual meeting of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, New York, October 1955, and published in the *Official Digest* 27, No. 370 (813) 1955, is not adaptable to films of coatings. The second method which employs the Shell Thin Film Evaporometer was described at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Cincinnati, Ohio, October 1956, and published in the *Official Digest* 28, No. 382 (1060) 1956. The work discussed herein concerns the adaptation of the Thin Film Evaporometer to the measurement of the evaporation of solvents from applied coatings.

Adapting Thin Film Evaporator

As would be surmised, the chief difficulty in thus adapting the Thin Film Evaporometer centered around bodily establishing the coating film in the cabinet without disruption of the equilibrium temperature and humidity conditions. Numerous appartus modifications and techniques were tried before the standard method was adopted. Although generally unsuccessful, these abandoned technics are listed and described briefly for the guidance of other workers in this field.

1. Application of paint or varnish by a hypodermic syringe onto the conventional filter paper disc was found to be unsatisfactory because the film does not spread evenly. This method would have the further shortcoming of allowing evaporation from both sides of the film.

2. The vertical sides were cut away from an aluminum weighing dish (No. 8732 ex Fisher Scientific Company) to decrease the weight. A triangular support to be suspended from the Jolly balance in the Evaporometer was fashioned from 7 mil aluminum sheet. A small weight was suspended below this assembly to lower the center of gravity. Even with the greatest care in introducing the coating sample by hypodermic syringe, tilting could not be eliminated. Films thus applied were found to vary from 4 to 11 mils in dry thickness due to tilting. This approach was therefore abandoned.

3. Attempts were unsuccessful to apply test films by dip coating aluminum, filter paper or previously sized or sealed paper panels. Interference developed from (a) dripping, (b) excessively thick coatings, and (c) uneven coatings when it was attempted to scrape off the excess.

4. Some promise was obtained with a combination of dip and roller coating. A panel suspended on the Jolly balance was dipped into the bulk coating and withdrawn between two rollers set at a clearance to give the desired thickness of application. This method was finally discarded because the frictional drag on the bearings in the rollers, although very low, exceeded the torque applied by the paint film on the test panel. Consequently, the rollers did not apply a paint film of uniform thickness. Motor-driven rolls would undoubtedly overcome this difficulty, but would also make the device overly complicated.

Film Introduction

It is to be appreciated that much of the difficulty encountered arises from the weight limitations of the Thin Film Evaporometer. A primary virtue of this apparatus is the sensitivity of the Jolly balance, but this feature imposes severe restrictions on the design of the film, its substrate and its suspension in the Evaporometer cabinet. Furthermore, these attempts described above sought to introduce the film into the closed cabinet from the outside without disturbing the equilibrium conditions of temperature and humidity. After many abortive attempts along these lines, this approach was abandoned and the film was prepared outside the cabinet with introduction subsequent thereto. This approach, although admittedly a compromise, circumvented the major difficulties. Its justification lies in the fact that disturbance of the equilibrium conditions (through opening the cabinet to introduce the panel) be held to a minimum by limiting the time (forty seconds) for this manipulation. With the adoption of this course of action, conventional doctoring of films can be used and the problem resolved itself into selection of the most suitable substrate.

Small sections cut from primed sections of Morest Hiding Power Charts were tried and discarded since the active solvents of lacquer coatings cut into the sized surface.

Extremely thin paper-backed aluminum foil was studied as substrate, but ultimately discarded for lack of sufficient stiffness to eliminate curling.

Finally adopted for standard use was 5-mil aluminum sheet. Planarity is most important and it was found necessary to press the panels cut from aluminum (previously rolled) under high pressure.

The size selected for the test panel was

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somewhat arbitrary except that the total weight of the panel and panel support and the size of the paint sample must be accommodated by the Jolly balance. In addition, these factors must be considered in the light of practical film thickness and the size of sample which will contain an adequate amount of thinner to yield significant test data. With regard to the latter, if the sample is too small, it may be difficult to establish differences in solvent release between samples which contain thinners of close volatility characteristics. In view of all this, panels were selected to give a film area of 50 square centimeters and cast films calculated to give approximately one mil dry thickness.

Discussion of the Method of Measurement

Films for test are doctored on the aluminum panels which are held flat on a vacuum plate. It may be necessary both to mask the unused area of the vacuum plate and to have additional holes to ensure that the panel is plane as the film is applied. The "zero" evaporation time is taken at the moment the wet film is cast. It is usually possible to place the film in the evaporometer cabinet and close the doors to the inner and outer cabinets well within the prescribed 40 seconds. Only in the case of the most volatile systems (lacquers, etc.) will this period be sufficient to cause an appreciable effect. Weight loss measurements are made at arbitrary time intervals similar to tests on neat solvents.

Since the evaporation of thinners from clear varnish or pigmented systems is so slow in the latter stages, it may be inconvenient and unduly time-consuming to follow the evaporation to completion. Film flow is generally regarded as having ceased after 50-70% weight of volatiles has evaporated. The panel can be removed from the Evaporometer after a sufficient portion of the volatiles has been dissipated to satisfy the requirements of the particular determination and put into an oven maintained at 105°C. where it is allowed to remain for about two hours. This procedure is patterned after that specified in "Method for Total Solids in Paint", Federal Specification TT-P-141. Oven drying may also remove small amounts of moisture. The panel is therefore returned to the Evaporometer cabinet, suspended on the Jolly balance and "reconditioned" under equilibrium conditions until it attains constant weight. If it is preferred this final weighing can be done on an analytical balance.

Foil Preparation

A few operational features might be mentioned concerning the use of the panels made with the 5-mil aluminum foil. Some difficulty was experienced in removing the wrinkles and dents from the foil prior to application of the test film. Best results were obtained when the 1.55 in. x 6 in. panel (one at a time) was placed between two Bakelite plates and then the "sandwich" was inserted in a mechanical press. A force of 30,000 lbs. (3226 pounds per square inch on the basis of the 1.55 in. x 6 in. panel) applied for one minute seemed to give a reasonably uniform panel. In every case, the panel was washed with solvents and dried before application of the test film. When small metal panels are prepared by a doctoring technique, it is necessary to place one panel ahead of the test panel and another behind it in order to cast a uniform film on the test panel.

Some Film Properties of Partially Compatible Systems

Cleveland Club

In 1956 the Cleveland Club attempted to define when film formers were incompatible. At that time, it was established that the various methods used were not giving much better results than visual methods. It was, therefore, decided to attempt the use of the most sensitive instrument available: the phase microscope. Tests were run by a graduate student at Case Institute of Technology and an interpretation of the following phase micrographs shows that even our "pure" systems are displaying signs of incompatibility. These films were observed at 200 magnifications.

Film Compatibility

We should consider degrees of compatibility rather than assume that certain systems are compatible and others are not.

The main purpose of this study was to correlate physical properties of "pure" films with those of mixtures having varying degrees of compatibility. The following systems were studied:

1. A 21-gallon tung oil phenolic varnish —styrenebutadiene resin.
2. Vinyl acetate copolymer—epoxy ester emulsion.
3. Long oil soya alkyd—short oil rosin modified soya alkyd.
4. Styrenated alkyd—medium tung oil phenol modified alkyd.

These systems were selected to test a variety of film formers and many of them represent industrial applications.

Blend in 10 percent increments were made on solids basis and films were cast on steel and glass. Rather than describe each film separately, we have given them the following numbers:

1. Clear
2. Hazy
3. Cloudy
4. Defective film

Partially compatible systems are found in literature and in a number of places as mentioned throughout this paper and we can mention here some more examples. Non-blocking properties, strip coatings, and even adhesion have been enhanced by additions of small percentages of incompatible film formers. One case was found in which small amounts of non-drying incompatible oil which exuded out of the film was used commercially to keep ice from sticking to the paint.

We can consider alkyds for flat enamels which are jells rather than sols as a form of partially compatible resin with itself. If we consider pigments as being incompatible with resins, we know from literature (CPVC Concentration of Emulsion Binders published in the Official Digest, Vo. 28, Number 380, Page 775), that the tensile strength of film is increased with an increase of pigments up to a certain point, the critical PVC, after which tensile strength falls off.

Mention may also be made of an article by E. G. Bobalek, L. R. LeBras, W. von Fischer, and A. S. Powell entitled ELECTRON MICROSCOPY IN PAINT FORMULATION published in the Official Digest, Vo. 27, Number 371, Page 984. On Page 989 is a replica at 8000 magnifications of a phenol modified alkyd film and a styrenated alkyd in which it seems to appear "as if particles of resin incompatible with alkyd are precipitated and imbedded in a continuous matrix of alkyd film."

From the above microscopic study and that using the phase microscope, mentioned in the beginning, it is clear that very often compatibility is dependent on the fineness of the measuring device.

It is impossible to predict what effect incompatibility will have on film properties. In certain tests, film properties were improved, in others, they were harmed. Each system should be investigated for definite properties and, if poor compatibility can be accepted in some cases, there seems to be no reason why a partially compatible system cannot be serviceable commercially.

	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	0
System No. 1	1	1	2	2	4	4	4	4	2	1	1
System No. 2	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1
System No. 3	1	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	1	1
System No. 4	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1

Use of Gas Phase Chromatograph in Solvent Problems

Baltimore Club

A manual gas phase chromatograph was constructed, using a Westdahl detection cell, an oven capable of maintaining temperatures from room temperature to 450°C+-0.5°C, packed columns, and a galvanometer capable of detecting small voltage changes in the detection cell.

The unit was standardized by comparison with a commercial unit available on the market. Commercial columns were used such as those furnished by Perkin-Elmer Corp.

Highly purified solvents were obtained in order to determine where the peaks occur in the chromatograms. In several instances, several peaks were unidentifiable except by comparison with the literature. When these purified solvents become available, we will verify these peaks on our instrument.

Determination of Purity of Solvents

Using the gas phase chromatograph, various solvents, such as those used in lacquers, were examined in the instrument. Solvents with identical chemical and physical properties showed varying degrees of impurities. Many "so-called" anhydrous solvents actually contained varying amounts of water. One solvent with an appreciable amount of water actually caused blushing in a lacquer. Use of a solvent that was essentially anhydrous in the gas phase chromatograph remedied the blushing.

Determination of Mixing of Solvents

Various solvents were mixed for different lengths of time to determine when uniformity had been obtained. One solvent mixture took five minutes to reach homogeneity, another heavier solvent combination took seven minutes with identical mixing procedures and equipment.

Differences of Similar Solvents

Various grades of aliphatic solvents were examined in the instrument, using another type of column. Solvents with similar boiling ranges gave considerably different chromatograms. A series of aromatic solvents were examined. Two similar boiling aromatic solvents gave considerably different chromatograms.

Studying Drying Problems

It was found that some highly branched solvents were slow in evaporating from the film. Use of less highly branched

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solvents boiling in the same range remedied the problem.

Detection of Contaminant

Chlorinated solvents could be detected in amounts down to 0.01%. Benzene could also be detected down to 0.01% as well as nitrobenzene and various odors or perfumes added to camouflage several so-called "odorless" mineral spirits.

Water-Based Paints

In a study of water-based paints, various amines and ammonia were detected in the water from steam distilled alkaline media. Various other additives were also detected from the steam distillate of the acidic media. Glycols were detected in the centrifugate from the water-based paints, as some low molecular weight non-ionic wetting agents. Other low molecular weight cationic or anionic wetting agents could be detected in suitably acidified or alkalinized media.

Conclusion

The gas phase chromatograph has been found to be very useful in many solvent problems confronted by the paint and lacquer chemists. It is possible that the unit can also be used to study the evaporation of solvents from various paint films. Some device will have to be developed to sample the air over the evaporating film and then injected into the instrument.

Rapid Determination of the Metal Content of Paint Driers

Chicago Club

In the paint industry, catalysts which accelerate the drying of paint and varnish films are known as driers. The driers most commonly used are metallic salts of organic acids or some type of metal-organic acid complex. It is the metal content of the driers which is the most critical factor in determining the cost and performance of the drier. Consequently, the control of the concentration of the metal within rather narrow limits is a problem in the manufacture and use of driers. The research described in this paper makes possible the rapid determination of calcium, cobalt, lead, manganese, or zinc in the respective drier by a single, simple method.

Many satisfactory chemical methods for the determination of the ions of these metals in aqueous solution are known. In applying these methods to drier analysis, one must first decompose the drier and isolate the metal ion. Once isolated, each metal ion generally must be determined by a different method. For example, the ASTM "Standard Methods of Testing Liquid Driers" specifies different procedures for the determination of the ions of cobalt, lead, manganese, and zinc. The coalt is precipitated as the nitrose-beta-naphthol complex, lead is precipitated as the sulfate, manganese is oxidized to permanganate which is then titrated with standard vanadyl sulfate, and zinc is titrated with standard potassium ferrocyanide.

Flame Photometric Method

Recently, a flame photometric method for determining the metal content of calcium, cobalt, lead, and manganese driers has been reported. The flame method was a tremendous improvement over existing methods; with the exception of zinc, it made possible the direct determination of the metal content of all the comon driers without first decomposing the drier. The disadvantages of this method involve the cost and maintenance of flame equipment and the necessity for preparing and storing calibration standards.

The method reported herein requires only common laboratory glassware and is based upon the well known reaction of metal ions with the chelating agent, the disodium salt of (ethylenedinitrilo) tetraacetic acid (EDTA).

Two chelometric methods have been reported for the determination of drier metals. Both methods involve an acid hydrolysis step for isolating the metal ions. In one procedure the drier is dissolved in chloroform and the metal ion is extracted with 1:1 hydrochloric or nitric acid. In the other procedure the acid hydrolysis is carried out by heating

—*Continued on page 58*

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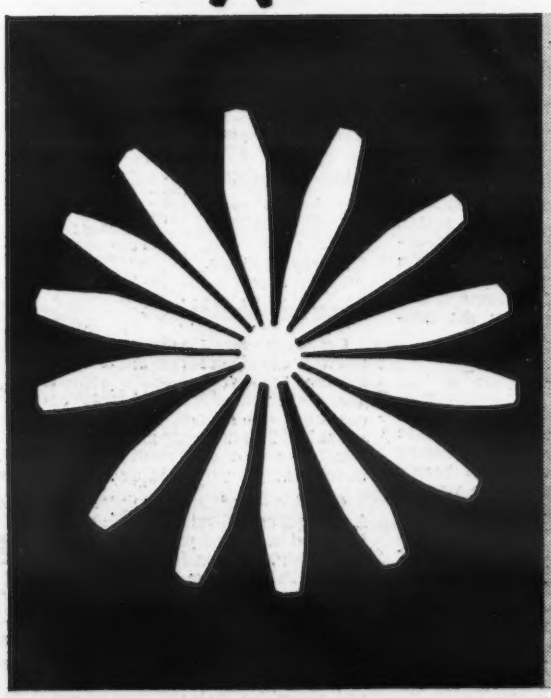

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Coatings Materials

Shortly after the last issue of OPD went to press, word was received of a further advance in copper oxide, amounting to 3 cents per pound for red and 1½ cents for black. Quantities of 100 to 5,000 pounds were boosted to 46 cents for type I red, 44 cents for type II and 45¼ cents for black. Given the sustained strength of metal, prices of the pigments mount higher still, market sources said. Curtailed production, seasonally increased demand and speculative buying account for metal's upward trend.

The lead pigment market hummed with seasonal trade, but prices, after being lashed 2 cents per pound higher in earlier sessions, passed a tranquil week. Here too, fresh price flight is not ruled out in the nearby outlook, the catayiitic impact of import restrictions giving firmness and zip to price listings.

Zinc dust appears to have settled. On the high flying heels of zinc, it mounted 1 cent per pound in October and is now quoted firmly at that higher level. Oxide held unchanged throughout, sellers staunchly sticking to established listings. Business took place at a fast fourth quarter pace last week with paint and rubber absorbing substantial amounts of stuff.

Phthalate prices, though mottled in actual trade by competitive skirmishes spreading from marginal areas, are unchanged as to listings. Demand, flayed by coatings makers' immediate needs, has soared higher, encountering ample supply at prices shadable for large lots. Related lacquer components moved in moderate to good volume on a more even price keel.

From natural resins markets came word of no change. Gum, steadier than it has been in years, received good call for prompt shipment and fair for nearby. Orange shellac was quoted in a broad price range for immediate delivery, and moderate amounts were absorbed. Calcutta was stable and well supplied, as were sources farther East.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 1, 1957
103.10	103.10	101.45	101.31

For Current Prices see page 9

Prime Pigments

Chrome Colors—Output of chrome colors in August, as reported by the Census Bureau, totaled 2,955 short tons, improving substantially over the 2,048 tons produced a month earlier but somewhat shy of last August's 3,194. Stocks on August 30 amounted to 3,637 tons as compared with 3,406 on July 31.

A breakdown of the production total by individual colors tabbed chrome oxide green at 355 short tons, chrome yellow and orange at 2,041 and molybdate chrome orange at 559. Respective figures for July came to 324, 1,418 and 306 tons; and for August a year ago, 414, 2,266 and 514 tons.

Copper Oxide—Shortly after the last issue of OPD went to press, word was received of a further advance in copper oxide—3c. per pound in red and 1½c. in black. For quantities of 100 to 5,000 pounds, red type I was made 46c., type II 44c. and black 45¼c. per pound.

The outlook for this group is firm, trade sources said last week, given what appears to be unabated strength in copper metal. Copper's upward spiral has been explained by these factors, all of which are still operative: curtailed production, seasonally increased needs of consumers, and speculative buying inspired by the runaway markets for lead and zinc.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Raw material shipments, on a monthly basis, have held level since July. September shipments, though equal to August's, fell below last year's, because, unlike a year ago, there was no prospective price advance to spur extra commitments.

Consumers are expected to step up demand for November delivery in order to receive material before the winter closing of the St. Lawrence river. The start of this buying upsurge was already apparent in October, according to estimates from the trade.

Looking over the various markets for manufactured asbestos, trade sources painted a generally brighter picture last week, although a few soft spots were conceded. Brake lining, high pressure insulation and cement products were said to be moving well, the latter group showing a 12 percent increase in September over the previous month. The textile market, while failing to satisfy the trade's optimistic expectations, felt at least some improvement. The same was said of asbestos paper, with menton of the additional factor of price competition.

The market for low pressure insulation was described as slow and soft, without qualification.

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for August and list July's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

	Production	
	July‡	August‡
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	8,643,526	11,129,134
Laminating resins	8,976,685	10,961,998
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	1,516,7?8	2,867,762
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,716,881	2,420,264
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	8,433,986	7,241,998
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	53,747,195	68,492,131
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	20,544,258	19,536,779
Modified, with tar acids, rosin and/or other material except styrene	5,453,735	5,524,962
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	272,443	490,251
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials except styrene	1,023,906	971,235
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gum, esterified with glycerol)	1,097,238	889,765
Esterified with other alcohols, pentaerythritol, glycols, etc.	844,002	910,037
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	2,053,778	1,982,981
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,252,125	2,786,389
All other modifications	2,629,026	4,507,037
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	19,016,319	22,545,472
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resins materials:		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic polyesters, silicone and other resins)	1,622,626	1,844,953

‡ Partly estimated.

Lacquer Materials

Cellulose Acetate-Butyrate—Sustained market expansion has been experienced by the half-second grade over the past year, with consumption in metal and paper coatings exhibiting the most vigorous growth. The regular grade, moving in a smaller and more routine market, has been in ample supply at unchanged prices.

Citrates—Surgical equipment, sanitary food packaging, and other highly specialized end uses are providing adequate and broadening outlets for this line of plasticizers. Prices have held without change for several years.

Phthalates—Large lots of DOP and related phthalates are said to be shadable, otherwise the market is in good shape. Paint and plastics are seasonally active and absorbing material in substantial quantity. Supplies at individual producing plants are in balance, but overall supply is untidy.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Consumers took sizable amounts last week for prompt needs.

Coatings Materials

Quotations were firmly held at levels of long standing.

Dammar Gum—Demand continued its slow climb as seasonal needs mounted. Stocks were sufficient to meet all trade requirements, and prices stood unchanged at prevailing levels.

Price lists for East India Batu quoted held at 13¾c. to 15c. per pound, and nubs and chips at 8½c. to 9½c. Siam was offered in cases at 31c. to 34c., and Singapore at 37c. to 42c. for No. 1, 31c. for No. 2 and 17c. to 19c. for dust, as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Trade was light with consuming mills stressing actual needs. Quotations of Argentine were unchanged in a narrow range around 19c. per pound. New Zealand received fair call for advance shipment at 24c. per pound, minimum one carlot. Domestic moved moderately at firm price levels.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—For the week ended October 18 the average price per standard barrel of commerical crude pine gum was reported at $24.56 as compared with $24.97 the previous week and $23.91 a year ago. The volume of gum deliveries to plants amounted to 13,144 barrels as against the previous week's 14,283 and 12,949 a year ago. Content per barrel included an average 9.86 gallons of turpentine and 298.8 pounds of rosin. Gum grading percentages ranged as follows: WW, 17; WG, 27; N, 23; M, 22; and K and below, 11.

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Oct. 24	Mon. Oct. 27	Tues. Oct. 28	Wed. Oct. 29	Thurs. Oct. 30
Drums—					
K	...	$8.10‡	$7.96	...	...
M	...	...	7.94	...	...
N	$7.99	8.155	8.06	...	$8.00
WG	8.29	...	8.16	...	8.30
WW	8.82‡	...	...	...	...
Bags—					
N	...	...	7.78‡	...	7.855‡
WG	...	...	8.10	$8.10	...
WW	8.49	...	8.45	8.40	...

Tankcars (for week ended October 24). M or better, $7.45.

Sales, USDA
295* 1,113* 1,143* 336* 1,652*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $9.90; WG, $9.50; N, $9.25; K-M, $9.10.

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.506	...	.5075	...	...
Sales	10,000¶	...	4,000¶	...	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 63c., l.c.l. 82c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. ‡ Average price. † K or better.

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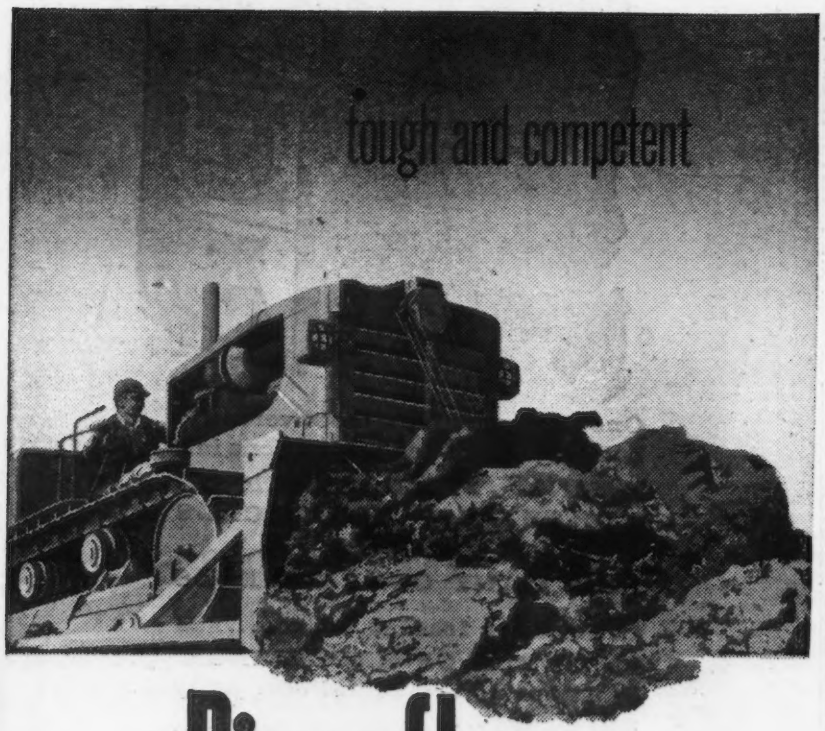

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PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
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NPVLA Convention Report

Paint Federation's Technical Papers

—Continued from page 55

the drier to boiling with 10% hydrochloric acid. The aqueous solution of the metal ion is then titrated directly or indirectly to the Briochrome Black-T or to the murexide indicator end point.

The method presented here does not involve a decomposition step. The dried is dissolved in an organic solvent, a known excess of standard EDTA solution is added, and the excess EDTA is back-titrated with a standard zinc solution to the Briochrome Black-T end point. This single procedure works for all the driers, including zinc. Its simplicity and speed combined with its nominal cost have made it ideally suited for the production control analysis of naphthenate and octoate driers. During the past several months in which the method has been used to control factory operations, it has given completely satisfactory results. A single determination can be made in ten minutes.

Forms Very Strong Chelates

EDTA forms very strong chelates with a large number of metal ions. Similar reactions also occur with tri- and tetravalent cations. The formation of the chelate is dependent upon the hydrogen ion concentration. By removing the hydrogen ion as it is formed, it is possible to make most EDTA chelation reactions quantitative. Thus, the EDTA-drier metals reaction must be carried out in basic or slightly acidic solution. To the alcohol-benzene solution of the drier is added a known excess of standard EDTA solution. The EDTA then chelates the available metal ion of the drier as shown in equation II. If indicator is added at this point, the solution is blue in color. The EDTA which is left over is back-titrated with standard zinc solution as shown in equation III. As long as there is free EDTA in solution, the zinc is chelated by the EDTA as soon as it strikes the solution, and the solution remains blue. After all the free EDTA is titrated, the next drop of Zn^{++} is able to react with the indicator, and the solution turns red. The appearance of the red color marks the end point.

The back-titration procedure is necessary because calcium and cobalt cannot be titrated directly to the Bichrome Black-T end point. In the case of lead, tartaric acid is added to prevent the precipitation of lead hydroxide in the basic buffer. Manganese is easily oxidized by air; the oxidized manganese then destroys the indicator. Consequently, ascorbic acid must be added in the cast of manganese to prevent its air oxidation.

Procedure

Standardization of EDTA Solution—Measure 40.00 ml. of the EDTA solution into a 400 ml. beaker which contains 2 ml. of benzene and 50 ml. of alcohol. Add 10 ml. of buffer solution and 0.2 g. of indicator mixture. Titrate with the standard zinc solution to the first appearance of a red color. Calculate the exact molarity of the EDTA solution with the expression:

$$\text{Molarity of EDTA} = \frac{\text{(molarity of zinc soln.) (ml. zinc soln.)}}{40.00}$$

Calcium, Cobalt and Zinc—Weigh 0.2 g. of the drier to the nearest 0.1 mg. into a 250 gal ml. Erlenmeyer flask. (Ten drops of drier equal about 0.2g.) Add 2 ml. of benzene and mix. Then add 50 ml. of alcohol and mix again. Place 40.00 ml. of EDTA into the flask, and all 10 to 15 ml. of buffer solution. A cloudiness may develop at this point or later, but this does not affect the end point. Next, add about 0.2 g. of indicator mixture, and mix thoroughly. Titrate with the standard zinc solution to the first appearance of the same red color as seen in the standardization procedure. Keep the solution well mixed during the titration. Calculate the metal concentration.

Lead—Follow the above procedure and in addition, add a spatula tip of tartaric acid before adding the buffer solution.

Manganese—Follow the above procedure, but instead of the tartaric acid, add about 0.1 g. of ascorbic acid before adding the buffer solution.

Calculations—The percentage of metal in the drier may be calculated with the following expression:

$$\%\ \text{Metal} = \frac{\text{(ml.EDTA soln.) (molarity EDTA)} - \text{(ml.Zn.Soln.) (molarity 2n) (A) (100)}}{\text{weight of sample in mg.}}$$

Where A is 40.08 for calcium, 58.94 for cobalt, 65.38 for zinc, 207.21 for lead, and 54.94 for manganese.

Results—The gravimetric determination of calcium in the calcium drier was made by first decomposing the drier with hot concentrated sulfuric acid. The sample was then ignited and the calcium was weighed as calcium sulfate.

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1 cm, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—223 bgs, Bank of N Y, Areia Branca
CASEIN—3,572 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
318 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne
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2,400 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
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500 bgs, F C Geriach, Buenos Aires
300 bgs, National City Bank, Buenos Aires
400 bgs, Rotterdam
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—23 dms, Cochin
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Salvador
CELERY SEED—170 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Bombay
60 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CHOLESTEROL—6 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
CINNAMON BARK OIL—2 cs, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
160 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—50 cms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
25 cms, L A Champon & Co, Keelung
80 cms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
75 cms, Irving Trust Co, Hong Kong
25 cms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Hong Kong
15 cms, L A Champon & Co, Hong Kong
25 cms, Bank of Taiwan, Hong Kong
25 cms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Hong Kong
50 cms, Hong Kong
CHINA CLAY—896 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
COBALT POWDER—20 dms, C Hardy, Havre
COCONUT OIL—1,000 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
COPAL GUM—500 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
32 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, London
CORIANDER SEED—330 bgs, Casablanca
CORN STARCH—600 bgs, Geismar & Co, Antwerp
448 bgs, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—60 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
383 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
CUBE POWDER—203 bgs, Callao
CUMIN SEED—500 bgs, American Trust Co, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, D F Young, Nagoya
91 cs, Madras
270 cs, Venice
210 cs, Sfax
CYANURIC CHLORIDE—44 dms, Taub, Hummel & Schall, Kobe
DAMMAR GUM—20 bgs, O G Innes Corp, London
96 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
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600 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
95 bgs, Salwen Paper Co, Rotterdam
375 bgs, Rotterdam
DIVI DIVI—495 dms, H H Pike & Co, Puerto Plata
DYES, COALTAR—3 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
41 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
30 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
5 dms, Hamburg
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
50 dms, Adelphi Paint & Color Works, Rotterdam
520 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
40 ctns, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTUS OIL—16 dms, Seville
FENNEL SEED—172 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Hanover Bank, Yokohama
3 dms, Interocean Chemicals & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—83,129 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
212,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
118,350 bbls, Hess Inc, Pointa Pierre
119,826 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
122,827 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
113,977 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Havana
227,570 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
508,136 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
115,922 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
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105,770 bbls, Garden State Refining Co, Santiago
GALLNUTS—450 bgs, J P Morgan & Co, Lattakia
GAMMA ACID—29 dms, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
28 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Rotterdam
GARLIC OIL—5 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Yokohama
GELATIN—30 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
GLUE—210 dms, M Corbett, Marseille
GLYCERINE—83 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GUAR GUM—100 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
1,322 bgs, J L Quesada, Valencia
GYPSUM, CRUDE—3,445 tons, National Gypsum Co, Walton
10,414 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
HORNMEAL — 2,100 bgs, National City Bank, Santos
INDIGO—20 dms, Putnam Chemical Corp, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—40 dms, Natoinal City Bank, Yokohama
96 cms, Maurbeni Iida Inc, Yokohama
30 dms, Bunge Canadian Trading Co, Yokohama
IRON OXIDE—700 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Malaga
500 bgs, C K Williams Co, Malaga
720 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
1,000 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, London
JAPAN WAX—50 cs, J H Schroder, Kobe
KARAYA GUM—186 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf, Bombay
24 bgs, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Bombay
124 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
31 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
LACTALBUMIN—440 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
LACTIC ACID—22 dms, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
LACTOSE—88 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Rotterdam
LAUREL LEAVES—84 bls, H Marmorek & Son, Lisbon
LEMON OIL—9 dms, Irving Trust Co, Vera Cruz
1 dm, National City Bank, Vera Cruz
3 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Vera Cruz
3 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
40 dms, Reggio Calabria
30 cs, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Cochin
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MARJORAM—107 bls, Louis Furth, Marseille
MENTHOL—206 cs, Western Hemisphere Raw Materials Corp, Santos
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NUTMEG—25 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Port of Spain
25 bgs, A G Dunn, Port of Spain
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112 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Colombo
OAKMOSS—132 bgs, Givaudan Corp, Rijeka
OCHER—224 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Capetown
OLIVE OIL—90 dms, Uddo & Taormina Co, Palermo
155 cms, Bankers Trust Co, Piraeus
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OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Samuel Trading Co, Piraeus
50 dms, A N Cory, Marseille
50 cms, Bankers Trust Co, Marseille
25 cms, Esposito Bros, Marseille
65 dms, First National Chicago, Tarragona
206 dms, National City Bank, Reggio Calabria
105 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Reggio Calabria
108 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Reggio Calabria
449 bgs, Swiss Credit Bank, Reggio Calabria
100 cms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Reggio Calabria
27 cms, American Trust Co, Reggio Calabria
3.5 cms, Swiss Credit Bank, Sfax
573 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Sfax
242 dms, J H Schroder, Sfax
73 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Sfax
345 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Sfax
225 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Sfax
150 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Sfax
250 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Sfax
50 dms, Toronto Dominion Bank, Sfax
75 dms, First National Boston, Sfax
OPIUM—125 cs, Merck & Co, Istanbul
290 chts, Calcutta
ORANGE OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Salvador
OX GALL—11 bbls, Tupman Thurlow, Santos
PALM OIL—724 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—297 tons, Best Foods Inc, Matadi
385 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Rotterdam
140 dms, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—305 cs, Colombo
PAPRIKA—400 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante
PARAFFIN WAX—50 cs, S Henle Inc, Kobe
PATCHOULI OIL—2 cs, Kane Import Corp, Penang
2 cs, Singapore
PEATMOSS—320 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
1,710 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
625 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
PECTIN—50 dms, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—350 bgs, W L Willner, Singapore
140 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
75 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Vera Cruz
200 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Alleppey
220 bgs, East India Trading Co, Colombo
140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
350 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
400 bgs, Singapore
800 bgs, Cochin
160 bgs, Alleppey
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, M J Colombeck, Kobe
PEPPER, WHITE—70 bgs, Bank of America, Singapore
84 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Singapore
PEPPERMINT LEAVES—111 cs, Meer Corp, Istanbul
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—100,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
173,464 bbls, Sohio Petroleum Co, Punta Cardon
131,562 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
104,396 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Bachaquero
a-PICOLINE—51 dms, Rotterdam
PINE OIL—7 bbls, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—40 bgs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, P H Petry, Copenhagen
50 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Copenhagen
300 bgs, R J Spitz, Copenhagen
100 bgs, A G Dunn, Copenhagen
600 bgs, Foreign & Domestic Sales Corp, Copenhagen
200 bgs, I Grob & Co, Rotterdam
125 bgs, Hoger Corp, Gdynia
125 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia
125 bgs, Joel Bieler, Gdynia
125 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Gdynia
125 bgs, R J Spitz, Gdynia
125 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Gdynia
125 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Gdynia
125 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Gdynia
67 bgs, Wagner Bros, Istanbul
103 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Istanbul
100 bgs, Hershey Co, Istanbul
50 bgs, Rotterdam
47 bgs, Istanbul
POTASSIUM BICARBONATE—6 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—300 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—100 dms, C Hardy, Havre
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, Rotterdam
RICE STARCH—350 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Bremen
SACCHARIN—10 dms, Kanematsu N Y Inc, Kobe
2 dms, Marklin Chemical Corp, Yokohama
SAGO FLOUR—117 bgs, Singapore
SANDALWOOD—328 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Madras
SANDALWOOD OIL—7 cs, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, Bunge Corp, Calcutta
1,250 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME OIL—55 dms, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
SESAME SEED—224 bgs, Alexandria
SHELLAC—40 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
SOAP BARK—139 bls, S B Penick & Co, San Antonio
SODIUM ALGINATE—10 dms, Duche Uni Gum Corp, Glasgow
SODIUM CHLORITE—100 dms, Metro Atlantic Inc, Rotterdam
SODIUM CYANIDE—270 dms, C Hardy, Havre
SODIUM FERROCYANIDE—400 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Co, Antwerp
SODIUM PHOSPHOCASEINATE—400 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—450 bgs, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Copenhagen
200 bgs, H Sundheimer, Hamburg
STARCH—420 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
SULFATHIAZOLE—40 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Genoa
SULFUR, CRUDE—4,203 tons, Dixon Chemical & Research Inc, Coatzacoalcos
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,008 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Kohsichang
1,150 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
660 bgs, Lome
TARTARIC ACID—60 kgs, Byron Chemical Co, Palermo
1,000 bbls, Barcelona
113 dms, Rotterdam
THALLIUM SULFATE—5 cs, Hudson Shipping Co, Hamburg
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—40 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
THYME LEAVES—107 bgs, M J Golombeck, Alicante
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Marseille
TOLU BALSAM—5 dms, H Weber & Co, La Libertad
TONKA BEANS—20 cks, Poons Co, Port of Spain
o-TOLUENE SULFONAMIDE—55 cks, Monsanto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
TRAGACANTH GUM—20 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Khorramshahr
82 cs, National City Bank, Khorramshahr
17 cs, Eastern Mohair & Trading Co, Khorramshahr
90 cs, Amiran Corp, Khorramshahr
362 cs, Khorramshahr
VANILLA BEANS—21 cs, F Huber & Co, Tampico
WOOL GREASE—53 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Antwerp
50 cms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester
25 cms, International Packers, Ltd, Brisbane
22 dms, Chemical Bank, Melbourne
55 dms, N I Malmstrom, Nagoya
YLANG YLANG OIL—8 dms, Djibouti
ZINC DUST—10 dms, F L Kraemer, London
ZIRCON SAND—3,600 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
5,000 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane

Los Angeles

ASBESTOS FIBER—3,500 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Hong Kong
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Borden Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
312 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
CINNAMON QUILLS—20 bls, McClintock Stern & Co, Colombo
COPRA—300 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Manila
503 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
COPRA CAKE—1,800 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
4,920 bgs, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
4,480 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
6,420 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,442 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
MOLASSES—5,400 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Surabaya
PEPPER, WHITE—140 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—617,635 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
139,452 bbls, Dougas Oil Co, Maracaibo
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,512 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singapore

Philadelphia

ANTHRACENE OIL—60 cms, J H Faunce, Middlesbrough
ASBESTOS FIBER—600 bgs, National City Bank, Lourenco Marques
800 bgs, Ahret Co, Lourenco Marques
400 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Lourenco Marques
100 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
BONEMEAL—1,429 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rijeka
CASEIN—320 bgs, National Casein Co, Melbourne
2,500 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—700 tons, Western Cotton Oil Co, Santos
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
GYPSUM, CRUDE—7,500 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Kingston
HOOFMEAL—42 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
IRON OXIDE—3,311 bgs, American Chemical Co, Malaga
MAGNESITE—1,500 tons, Split
MENTHOL—20 cs, Vicks Chemical Co, Santos
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—1,400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
360 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—75 cms, International Sewing Corp, Marseille
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—457,97 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bachaquero
577,213 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
194,118 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
50,120 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
115,695 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Arapoli
163,185 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Curacao
118,948 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
125,559 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pemetacual
114,035 bbls, Patterson Oil Co, Curacao
195,547 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Sidon
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—20 cms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
PYRIDINE—26 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Hamburg
RUTILE SAND—2,000 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Brisbane
900 bgs, Brisbane
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta
SODIUM CYANIDE—110 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
TALC—550 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—200 dms, Gothenburg
UREA—3,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
2,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VANILLA BEANS—107 cs, Camex Co, Vera Cruz
WATTLE EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Durban
XYLENOL—100 cms, Hamburg
ZINC OXIDE—200 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Marseille
ZIRCON SAND—1,000 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Brisbane
978 bgs, International Mineral Co, Brisbane
100 bgs, Import Export Co, Sydney

San Francisco

AGAR—10 bls, Lees Agency, Kobe
COPRA—500 tons, Marwood Co, Masbate
COPRA CAKE—4,000 bgs, American Trust Co, Cebu
CREAM OF TARTAR—50 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
DILL SEED—100 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Bombay
EARTH COLORS—225 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
PAPRIKA—75 bgs, West Coast Spice Co, Hamburg
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Lastreto Phillips Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—12 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Singapore
70 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
500 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—71 bgs, E A Johnson, Acapulco
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—99 dms, D M Hicks, Antwerp
50 cms, Allied Cleaners Supplies, Bremen
SODIUM NITRATE—3,906 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
1,070 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,140 bgs, Geismar & Co, Singapore
200 bgs, Poons Co, Singapore
THYME LEAVES—25 bls, L A Dreyfus, Marseille

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Steadier tone featured edible oils last week, the market reflecting the active trading in crude cottonseed oil for export. This also strengthened corn. Soybean oil was stronger due to grant of $12,600,000 to Spain by ICA for the purchase of 35,000 metric tons. Peanut oil was weaker under increased offers and light trading causing prices to drop sharply. Coconut oil continued to register additional price gains, reflecting the stronger copra market. Active European demand for copra further boosted the cost of shipment, and promptly was lifted $8 per ton.

Consuming interest in tallow and greases subsided later in the week, following moderate trading for domestic delivery at unchanged quotations. Soapers absorbed sizable quantities and withdrew from the market. Lard market was easier and cash lard closed fractionally lower.

Tight supply situation in tung oil for nearby delivery strengthened the market and following fair volume of sales spot stocks were advanced fractionally, while December forward positions were unchanged. Oiticica oil was strong and higher on reports that new crop was below expectations. Slow demand weakened rapeseed oil and quotations were dropped ½ cent per pound to stimulate business. Limited stocks of crude menhaden oil combined with end of fishing operations for this season created a firmer tone and holders raised prices ½ cent per pound. Export interest also more active.

Demand for soybean meal for nearby delivery caused this market to rally after the sharp recent reductions and trading took place at an advance of $3 per ton. Linseed meal also was stronger, raised $1 per ton.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Copra, $3.00 per ton.
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. to ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Menhaden oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $3 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Beeswax, crude, African, 2c. per lb.
Brazilian, 10c. per lb.
Central American, 3c. per lb.
Chilean, 9c. per lb.
Beeswax, refd., yellow, 1c. per lb.
white bleached, 1c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, No. 3, Parnahyba, crude, 2c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ⅝c. per lb.
Refd., ⅝c. per lb.
Rapeseed oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 1, 1957
105.74	104.83	108.02	106.16

For Current Prices see page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor Oil — Consuming interest continued for moderate quantities, chiefly for prompt needs. Market was steady at unchanged quotations. No. 1 Brazilian was held at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Domestic grades continued to move in fair volume at prevailing prices.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	2,000,000
Previous week	.....	.....
Corresponding week, 1957	.....	1,600,000
Total this year	11,934,000	60,797,000
Corresponding period, 1957	18,415,500	90,046,000

Coconut—Market continued to reflect copra's strength, and prices advanced again. Crude was raised ¾c. to 16c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, November shipment. Tankcars, New York basis, were higher at 17c., prompt delivery.

Corn—Crude was sharply higher with trading on the basis of 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment and held at ¼c. more. Refined was marked up to 16.23c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures strengthened briefly on reports that the CCC had agreed to purchase oil crushed from cottonseed in Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico under the new price support program for that area. Later details indicated that the agreement could be cancelled by either the government or the seller, and this news wiped out some of the advance. At one point in the week, quotations were at new highs for this move. Buying volume was on a steady basis owing to active demand for crude for export.

Consuming interest in cash oil was spotty, but prices held steady to firm. Refined salad was held at 14⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York, while active export interest in crude oil raised the market ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound. Sales were reported at 11⅛c., tankcars, mills, in the Valley, 11¼c. Southeast, 11c. Waco and 10¾c., Lubbock.

Refined cottonseed oil disappearance in September totaled 1,616 tankcars, compared with 1,409 in August and 1,645 in September last year. Total for August and September was 3,025 tankcars against 3,493 for the same months last year. Visible supply estimate at the end of September was indicated at 4,635 tankcars compared with 4,555 a year ago.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, October 31, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Dec.	406	13.31	13.05	13.26@13.27
March	679	13.46	13.02	13.38S
May	375	13.50	13.15	13.47S
July	81	13.38	13.11	13.36S
Sept.	5	13.15	12.95	13.05@13.20

Total sales and switches, 1,546 contracts.

Linseed Oil—This market remained steady under moderate demand. Deliveries against existing contracts showed a slight gain. Raw oil was quoted at 13.20c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, for November-January shipment, 13.4c. for February-April, and 13.6c. for May-July and continued at 14.70c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Flaxseed—Market was dull, with demand and offerings both on the light side.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed market was dull, offerings light and demand far from aggressive. Indications are that 1958 crop is now "under cover," and that higher prices would be needed to bring it into market. Operations were at a low rate and crushers, apparently have supplies on hand for the near future.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1958-59	1957-58	1958-59
Past week	234,250	472,500	40,250
Since Sept. 1	7,616,100	7,681,500	925,750

Oiticica—Trading continued fairly active for nearby delivery. Market was firmer on reports to the effect that new crop was below expectations. Tankcars were raised to 16¾c. per pound, New York basis for prompt delivery. Drums were higher at 18¼c. to 18¾c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive Oil—Tunisian oil monopolized shipments as Greek was unavailable and Spanish was priced out of the market. Buyers ordered lightly and stayed mostly on the sidelines while new crop oil arrived at primary source. Tunisian was quoted at $59 to $60, prompt shipment, c. and f. New York and $57, December shipment, same basis. Spanish was nominal at $61 to $62, f.o.b. Spanish ports, subject to export license.

Spot oil, in adequate supply, continued quiet and unchanged at $2.45 to $2.50 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity.

Peanut—Crude was sharply lower and sold at 15⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined softened to 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—This market was easier and prices dropped ½c. per pound. Tankcars were reduced to 14½c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were lower, ranging from 16c. to 16½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Soybean—Trading in crude livened up and prices advanced in response to

Oils, Fats and Waxes

the granting of $12,600,000 to Spain by ICA for the purchase of 35,000 tons of soybean oil. Crude was boosted to 10⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted, nearby delivery. Refined salad was also higher and held at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt.

Disappearance of crude soybean oil in September totaled 5,993 tankcars, as against 5,765 in August and 4,358 in September a year ago. Visible supply was estimated at 4,971 tankcars, as against August's 6,488 and 4,182 for September a year ago.

Tung — Increased consuming inquiry and tight supply for nearby, caused sellers to raise quotations ¼c. per pound. Sales took place up to 20¾c., tankcars, spot, with sellers asking 20⅞c. to 21c. December forward was unchanged at 20½c., tankcars, same basis. Drums were firmer ranging from 22⅜c. to 22⅝c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—Short covering forced prices 2c. above prior levels. Fair volume was moved at 90c. to 95c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Copra—Inquiry for European delivery continued active and price strengthened. Prompt was raised to $210 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Business was fairly active earlier in the week but subsided at the close. Choice white was in light supply and quoted nominally at 8⅝c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. Yellow was firm and held at 7⅜c. to 7½c. per pound, same basis, depending upon seller.

Lard—Market was irregular, and light trade resulted in fractionally lower quotations. Cash lard moved at 12½c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Trade followed the pattern displayed by grease, with interest dwindling towards the close of the week. Inedible grades moved in moderate volume for the account of soapers. Bleachable fancy ranged from 8¼c. to 8⅜c. per pound, prime at 8c. to 8⅛c., special at 7¾c. to 7⅞c., all in tankcars, delivered. Export inquiry was light and actual trade continued slow. Guaranteed fancy was held at 9½c. to 9.55c., drums, f.a.s., and 8⅝c. in bulk. Edible tallow was unchanged at 11c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt shipment.

Fish Oils

Menhaden—With production over for the season and only light carryover stocks, sellers raised prices for crude to 7⅞c. to 8c. per pound, drums, exdock, an advance of ⅜c. Moderate business for export was transacted at that level. Indications that export demand would mount later in the year inclined sellers to hold stocks closely. Light pressed refined oil encountered fair interest for nearby needs at 10½c. per pound, New York basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—With stronger buying interest, sellers advanced asking prices $1 per ton. Offers were light and cautious. Covering by short sellers accounted for the market's heaviest bids. Sacked meal was quoted at $55.50 per ton for 41 percent, Memphis; $60 Alabama and $63 Georgia, South Carolina area, November and December shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market was strong because of limited production. Demand for nearby supply was active.

Minneapolis.—This market was strong, prices up $1 a ton for immediate delivery, influenced more by limited production than any aggressive demand, although nearby deliveries met with good call. Export interest was a bolstering factor. Production was at low rate, most crushers on soybeans. Shipping schedules were well filled, withdrawals against existing contracts at increased pace. Extracted linseed meal, 34 percent, sold at $51 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis for November-December delivery. Old process expeller meal, 32 percent, sold at $58 a ton for November-December.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1958-59	1957-58
Past week	14,160,000	12,300,000
Since Sept. 1	117,540,000	116,100,000

Soybean Meal—Demand improved for soybean meal, especially for nearby delivery although scattered business was accomplished to year-end and beyond. Apparently, formula feed manufacturers decided current prices were attractive and substantial quantities were sold. Improved demand started in the East, affecting all markets to a lesser extent. Soybean meal, 44 percent, sold at $49 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for November-December delivery and $48 for January-March.

Waxes

Removal of crude Brazilian beeswax from government control sent prices of all crude grades sharply lower. Brazilian and Chilean grades were quoted about 10c. per pound below former nominal levels, while central American declined 3c. per pound and African 2c.

This break created an easier tone in refined beeswax and pulled yellow and white bleached down another 1c. per pound. African crude was quoted at 54c. to 56c. per pound, spot, as to quantity and Central American at 55c. to 56c., while Brazilian remained nominal at 55c. to 57c., prompt delivery as did Chilean at 58c. to 60c., same basis.

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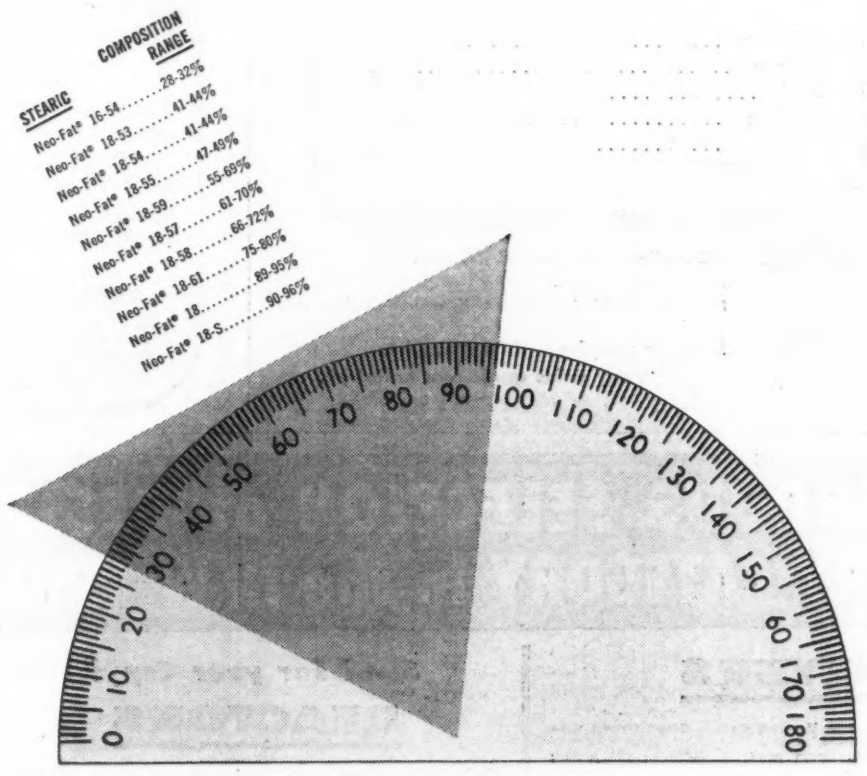

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Saponification Value	199 - 203
Acid Value	198 - 202
Iodine Value (WIJS)	126 - 132

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Stearic	6%
Oleic	22%
Linoleic	50%
Linolenic	7%

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Obituaries

Claude E. Brocklebank, jr.

Claude E. Brocklebank, jr., sales manager of the chemicals and plastics division of the Union Carbide International Company and a vice-president of Union Carbide Inter-America, Inc., died October 24 in Durban, South Africa. He was fifty-three years old.

Mr. Brocklebank joined Bakelite Corporation in 1930 as a chemist and was with that company when it was merged with Union Carbide in 1940. At the time of the merger he was named head of Union Carbide's plastic exports. When Union Carbide International was formed in 1951, he was made general sales manager of chemicals and plastics.

George H. Richards

George H. Richards, a senior vice-president and a director of Celanese Corporation of America, New York, died October 26 in Montreal, Canada. He was fifty-seven years old.

Mr. Richards was secretary-treasurer of the old Celluloid Corporation, Newark, N.J., when it was merged with Celanese in 1941. He became assistant treasurer of Celanese in 1942 and treasurer in 1945. In 1946 he became vice-president while remaining treasurer and he was elected to the board of directors in 1948.

Edward Fenias, vice-president of the Oxweld Division of Linde Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York, died October 29 in Newark, N. J. He was sixty years old.

Arthur F. Frantz, agricultural sales department representative for the chemical division of Merck & Co., Rahway, N.J., died October 18 in San Francisco, Calif.

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D9-580—Buflovak Lab. Size Vacuum Double Drum Dryer; with two Cast Iron Drums 6" x 8".
D9 G602—Buflovak Twin Drum Dryer in MONEL; 32" x 72"; 10 HP.
D9-103—American Double Drum Dryer Model C; 24" x 60" complete.
3316—Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28" x 60".
D9-581—Buflovak Drum Dryer or Flaker in Stainless Type 316; Jacketed; 4' x 5' with Feed Pan; 7½ HP Motor.
D9-550—Buflovak Stainless Double Drum Dryer 32" x 100" complete.
4394—Buflovak Double Drum Dryer 42" x 100" complete.
D9 R900—Stainless Drum Flaker 24" x 36" with Knives Spray etc.
4767 W2—Single Drum Dryer or Flaker 36" x 45" complete.
4812 D1—Albright Nell Flaking Roll or Drum Dryer 4' x 9' with accessories.
D9-127—Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer 5' x 12' with accessories.
4493—Buffalo Bronze Drum Flaker or Dryer; 48" x 40" with 10 HP Motor.
4055 E2—Nickel Plated Drying Drums 4' x 4'.
4300—Chrome Plated Drying Drums 4' x 4'.
4584 G1-3—Stainless Steel Drying Drums; 48" x 56".
3303—Type 316 Stainless Drying Drum; 32" x 52" cored for steam.
655R 6—General American Twin Drum Dryer 42" x 120" with accessories.
D6-172—Buffalo Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 5' x 30' complete.
3858-S1—Stokes Rotary Jacketed Dryer 18" x 8' with agitator, dust collector and accessories.
3994 K3—Stokes Rotary Jacketed Vacuum Dryer; 34" x 10' complete.
D9-513—Struthers Wells Stainless Single Drum Dryer 5' x 4' complete accessories.
D9-512—Stainless Drum Dryer 10' x 60" Jacketed.
D9-511—Buflovak Single Drum Flaker 48" x 28" Jacketed for cooling; 2 HP.
4690—Stainless Lined Rotary Counter Current Atmospheric Dryer; 50" x 20' with Oil Burner, Combustion Chamber, etc.
4819 M4—Louisville Stainless Rotary Dryer 30" x 28'; Ind. fired.
D11 H400—Louisville Stainless Lined Steam Tube Dryer; 60' x 50'.
D11 350—Adt Rotary Steam Dryer 3' x 15'; Jacketed & Insulated.

Send for your Copy!

REACTORS

4542—Stainless Steel 60 Gal. ASME Reactor; 20" x 34"; coil heated.
5000 F2—NEW Falcon Stainless Reactor; 125 Gal. 30" x 30" with dished welded heads; Jacketed 50 PSI; agtd. Motorized.
38245-14 Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Agitated Reactor; 36" x 36".
4871 D3-4—Two 250 Gal. Jacketed Weigh Tanks ASME; 36" x 55".
4839—Stainless Steel 250 Gal. Jktd. Agitated Reactor 38" x 59" with 3 HP XPL Motor.
4344 H5—Stainless Lined Vertical Pressure Vessel 4' x 4' dished heads; 24" manhole; internal Heating Coil.
4339 C14—Pfaudler 500 Gal. Glass Lined Jktd. Reactors.
3673 L9—Pfaudler Glass Lined Jktd. Reactor; 16" x 28".
3670—Steel Reactor 4' x 4' heated with copper coil unit.
R4 F701—Type 316 Stainless Steel 150 Gal. Reaction Kettle Jacketed for oil; Sweep type agitator.
3944 B2—Steel Jacketed and Agitated Reactor; 315 Gal.; 44" x 48".
3168 D7—Dopploy Jacketed Reactor; 40" Dia.; 80 Gal.
3561 E2—300 Gal. Reactor; 36" x 66"; manhole top dished heads; Jacketed.
3434—Dopp 650 Gal. Cast Iron Full Jktd. Agitated Reactor; 80" x 67".
R4-1000—NEW Pfaudler 3000 Gallon Glass Lined Reactor.
3934 C41—Steel Reactor; 950 Gal. 5' x 5'6"; agitated; coil heated.
4326 A1—Blaw Knox Stainless Reactor; welded, Jacketed Agitated; 7'6" x 7'6".
R4-1001—Blaw Knox 500 Gal. Autoclave; ASME Internal and Jacketed; 4' x 12' overall with agitator.
R4-700—Blaw Knox Hydrogenator 6' x 17'6"; ½" shell; Stainless Coils with 20 HP Impeller.
R4-1002—NEW Dowtherm Stainless Reactor 1900 Gal. with S/S Coils Plus Dowtherm Vaporizer.
R4 502—Lead Lined Reactor; 1000 Gal. 4' x 6'; Jktd. ASME 50 PSI.
R4-500—Lead Lined Reactor; 1850 Gal. 6'6" x 6'6"; Jacketed and agitated 10 HP Motor.
4877—Rotating Aluminum Jacketed Vacuum Fermenter 3' x 8' complete with motor.

OTHER CATEGORIES WILL APPEAR IN THIS SPACE NEXT WEEK

MIXERS

4720—Baker Perkins 4½ gal. working cap. Stainless Steel Shredder Mixer; with cover.
4702 B2—J. H. Day Lab. Size Double Arm Mixer; 9" x 5½" x 8½" motorized.
4551 S8—J. H. Day Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Z Armed Mixer; 18" x 16" x 20" Bowl; motorized.
M26 M4—Baker Perkins 50 Gal. Jacketed Mixer; Model JEM; cored arms nabem; 50 HP Motor.
M25 401—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Unjacketed Mixer; S.S. 32" 32" x 36"; 20 HP Motor.
4689—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel 100 Gal. Size 15 Dbl. Arm Jacketed Shredder Type Mixer; Vacuum Cover; 75HP.
2160—W. & P. Type Jktd. Double Arm 100 Gal. Mixers; geared both ends.
4472 G1 Baker Perkins Size 15 Model JIM 100 Gal. Jacketed Mixer with Hydraulic Tilt.
4742—Baker Perkins Size 16 UUMM Double Arm Dispersion Type Mixer 240 gal. holding; 150 gal. working Compression Cover; Hydraulic Tilt.
4721 D1—Baker Perkins Size 17 Class BB Type VII Jacketed Mixers; double sigma arms; 200 Gal.
M25-501—J. H. Day Stainless 250 Gal. Jktd. Mixer with Sigma arms; geared both ends.
4409 D—8 Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers; 300 gal. working; Size 18 with Hydraulic Tilt; 30 HP Motors.
4343 D—7 Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers Sigma Double Arms; Size 17; 200 gal. working with 30 HP Motors.
4702 B1—J. H. Day Cincinnatus Stainless Steel 300 Gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixer; Motorized XPL.
M26 B2—Readco 750 Gal. Jktd. (ASME) Mixer with Vacuum Bowl; Sigma Arms; 200 HP Motor.
M26 B1—W. & P. 1200 Gal. Type X-UKE Class E3; Jktd. Sigma Arms Mixer; 150 HP Motor.
M26 G52—Baker Perkins NEW 4000 Gal. Stainless Jktd. Mixer; Reverse Duplex Overlap Arms with 150 HP Motor.
R1 H100—Farrell Birmingham Midget Banbury Mixer with 2 speed 5 HP Motor.
R1-G8—Birmingham No. 3 Banbury Mixer with Pneumatic Loader and Unloader; factory rebuilt.
R1 E102—Farrell Birmingham No. 9 Banbury Mixer with 2 Speed 200/400 HP Motor.
R1 U103—Farrell Birmingham No. 11 Banbury Mixer with 250 HP Motor.

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MAIN ITEMS

CENTRIFUGES: 1—Bird 32" x 50" solid bowl continuous, 316 S.S.; 4—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.; 2—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.; 1—AT&M 26" suspended perforated basket, 316 S.S.

FILTERS: 1—Eimco 10' x 12' rubber covered Rotary Vacuum; 2—Oliver 8' x 8' Precoat rubber covered Rotary Vacuum; 1—Oliver 3' x 4' lead Rotary Vacuum; 4—Sperry 36" rubber covered Plate & Frame, 30 chambers; 4—Sperry 36" PVC sprayed, 30 chambers; 4—Sperry 42" aluminum, 36 chambers.

EVAPORATORS and CRYSTALLIZERS: 2—Swenson 300 sq. ft. lead Evaporators, Everdur tubes; 5—Struthers-Wells 8' dia. x 24' high rubber lined Vacuum Crystallizers.

PULVERIZERS and MILLS: 4—Raymond 5 roll high side Mills #5057, Double Whizzer Separator; 1—Williams 4 roll high side "Standard" Mill, Whizzer Separator; 5—Mikro Pulverizers, 4TH, 3TH, 2TH, motor driven; 2—Abbe 5' x 16' brick lined Mills; 1—Complete Micronizing installation including Pulverizers, Hoppers, Conveyors, etc.

ROTARY KILNS: 1—Traylor 11' x 155'; 1—Vulcan 8' x 125'; 2—Vulcan 8' x 50'; 2—Vulcan 6' x 60'.

ROTARY DRYERS: 1—Traylor 5' x 50'; 1—4' x 20'; 1—Proctor & Schwartz 8' wide x 60' long Conveyor Dryer, S.S. belt.

RUBBER LINED TANKS: 1—14' x 30' Scrubber Tank; 4—12' x 10' agitated; 4—10' x 10' agitated; 1—10' x 8' agitated; 1—10' x 18'; 2—9' x 9'; 1—8'6" x 24"; 1—6' x 7'; 1—9' x 10' agitated; 1—8' x 35' Scrubber Tank; 1—8' x 24' Scrubber Tank; 1—8' x 8' agitated; 1—6' x 8' agitated; 2—5' x 6' agitated; 1—4' x 6' agitated.

LEAD LINED TANKS: 1—15' x 20'; 1—15' x 12'; 2—12' x 14' agitated; 1—12' x 12'; 2—10' x 8'; 1—8' x 12'; 1—8' x 10' agitated; 2—8' x 7' agitated.

STEEL TANKS: 1—24' x 15'; 3—20' x 20'; 1—13' x 12'; 1—11' x 20'; 1—10' x 10'; 1—10' x 9' agitated; 4—8' x 30'; 2—8' x 12'; 1—8' x 8' agitated; 1—8' x 8'; 1—8' x 6'.

COMPRESSORS: 1—Worthington 1000 cfm, 30 psi; 1—Sullivan 1000 cfm, 30 psi; 1—Ingersoll Rand 500 cfm, 30 psi; 1—Ingersoll Rand 300 cfm, 180 psi.

VACUUM PUMPS: 3—Ingersoll Rand 500 cfm; 2—Worthington 500 cfm; 1—Joy 500 cfm; 1—Sullivan 500 cfm; 1—Ingersoll Rand 300 cfm.

MISCELLANEOUS: Steel Buildings; 2—Shepard Niles 20 ton Overhead Cranes; 4—Cottrell lead lined Precipitators; 2—Permuttit Water Softeners; 4—Dorr Thickeners 50', 40', 16' and 14' dia.; 2—Sweco 4' dia. Stainless Separators; 1—Bemis 50# Bag Packer with sewing machine conveyor and flattener; 3—16" Belt Conveyors; 3—Bucket Elevators 65 to 125 ft. high; Redler Conveyors 5" and 10"; Screw Conveyors 6" and 9"; 150—LaBour, Durco, Worthite, Duriron and Stainless Steel Centrifugal Pumps, 2" to 6", with motors.

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BRILL FOR VALUES

REACTORS - KETTLES - EVAPORATORS - CONDENSERS - TANKS

1—4000 gal. 347 S.S. jacketed Reactor, 8' x 8'8", 150# internal.
2—1500 gal. Pfaudler, glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—500 gal. Walters, 304 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor, 4' x 5'.
1—500 gal. Blaw-Knox, 347 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—1400 gal. Blaw-Knox, steel, jacketed, agitated Reactor.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak, monel, single effect Evaporator.
1—250 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—20 sq. ft. Buflovak, 304 S.S. forced circulation Evaporator.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S., jacketed, agitated Tank, 9' x 7'.
2—5000 gal. 304 S.S. horizontal Tanks, 6'6" x 20'.
1—9400 gal. 316 S.S. horizontal Tank, 8'6" x 19'.
1—4000 gal. Haveg, vertical Tank, 8' x 12'.
1—12,000 gal. horizontal, steel Pressure Tank, 7'6" x 36', 200 psi.
8—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 1220, 942, 786, 536, 396, 315, 250, 157 sq. ft.

CENTRIFUGES

3—Bird; 32" x 50", 24" x 38", 18" x 28", 316 S.S., Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 24" x 38", Monel, Solid Bowl, Continuous.
1—Bird 18" x 28", steel, Solid Bowl, Continuous. NEW.
2—Sharples PY14, PN14, Super-D-Canters, 316 S.S.
1—Sharples C20 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S., XP construction.
3—Bird 40" suspended, 347 S.S., perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—Bird 40" suspended, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Hercules 40" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Tolhurst 30", 304 S.S., underdriven, perforated basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

FILTERS

2—Feinc 5' x 6', Stainless, Rotary Vacuum.
2—Oliver 8' x 8', rubber covered, Rotary Vacuum.
2—Sparkler 33S28 Filters, 150 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Niagara 36H110 horizontal Filter, 110 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
1—Sparkler 33-S-17 steel Filter, 92 sq. ft.
1—#12 Sweetland Filter, 48 leaves, 3" centers, 640 sq. ft.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.
1—Sperry 18" x 18" Filter Press, 316 S.S., 23 chambers.

DRYERS

1—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 19—59" x 78" shelves.
2—Devine Vacuum Shelf with 6—40" x 43" shelves.
2—Overton 42" x 120", Atmospheric, Double Drum.
1—Overton 12" x 19", Atmospheric, Double Drum, chrome rolls.
2—Devine 5' x 12', 4' x 9', Atmospheric, Single Drum.
2—Devine 3' x 8', TEFLON Coated, Rotary Vacuum.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube, 5 x [illegible], 6' x 50'.
2—Rotary Kilns, 10 x 120', 6' x 50'.
3—Rotary Dryers; 6' x 50', 5'6" x 50', 5' x 30'.
2—Link Belt; 7'5" x 25' Monel, 6'4" x 24' 316 SS, Roto Louvre Dryers.

MIXERS

1—Baker Perkins #16TRM, 150 gal., jacketed, sigma blades, Vacuum, 50 HP motor.
1—Baker Perkins #15VUMM, 100 gal., jacketed, Dispersion blades, 100 HP motor.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
1—Day Jumbo Mixer, 5' x 12', jktd., 304, stainless steel.
1—Day D10 Powder Mixer, 304 S.S., 7½ HP motor.
5—Steel, jacketed Powder Mixers; 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.

PULVERIZERS — MILLS

1—Hardinge 4½' x 24" Conical Ball Mill.
2—Abbe 5' x 6', 4' x 5', silex lined Pebble Mills.
5—Jeffrey Hammer Mills; 20" x 12", 15" x 8", motor driven.
3—Mikro Pulverizers; 4TH, 3TH and 2TH.
1—FitzMill model D, 304 S.S., 7½ HP motor.
2—Kent, Ross, 6" x 14" Three Roll Mills.

MISCELLANEOUS

3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
3—25 ton Freon Refrigeration Units.
4—Rotex Sifters; 40" x 84", 60" x 84", Double Deck.
3—Robinson Gyratory Sifters, 30" x 104", Triple Deck.
8—Stokes DD2, B2, "R", and "F" Tablet Presses.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps; H6, L5, L3, TS7, #2, MD572.
25—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps, 1½" to 6".

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1—Stokes 5' x 8' Stainless Steel Rotating Vacuum Dryer or Blender.
1—Raymond #3036 High Side 3-Roller Mill.
2—Bacon 20" x 6" Jaw Crushers with 30 HP motor.
2—Stokes DDS-2 Rotary Tablet Presses.
4—Oliver Dry Vacuum Pumps—14 x 8 and 9½ x 8.
1—Fletcher 30" St. St. Underdriven Centrifugal.

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24—200 gal. Baker Perkins jkt. sigma-blade mixers, #17-VII.
7—B-P Barattes, Jktd., 52" dia. x 39" long.
12—French Jktd. Rayon Mixers, 5'L x 3'W x 4' deep, double shaft.
12—30" Sperry P.&F. filter presses, C.I., 17 chambers, closed delivery.
3—Nash H-5 and L-4 Hytor Vacuum Pumps.
15—Viking Iron Rotary Pumps, 4" x 4" and 2½" x 2½".
10—Stainless Steel Acid Pumps, 6" - 4" - 3" - 2" sizes.
7—Steel Shell & Tube Heat Exchangers—440 & 1400 sq. ft.
2—30" Sperry "Ni-Resist" P. & F. filter presses.

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1800 gal. steel, 180# Jkt. agit.
1500 gal. steel, ASME 600# WP, 150# Jkt., Agit.
750 gal. steel, Jkt. & agit.
750 GAL. T304 SS, ASME 30# WP, 30# JKT., 10 HP XP AGIT.
600 gal. steel, ASME 120#.
500 gal. nickel, anchor agit., Jkt.
500 gal. G/L, 75# Jkt., agit.
465 gal. T304 ELC SS, 175# WP, 165# Jkt.
450 gal. T347 SS, agit., 15# Jkt.
300 GAL. G/L, VAC. INT., 75# JKT., XP Agit.
125 gal. SS, Jkt., agit.
100 gal. SS, ASME vac. int., 75# Jkt., UNUSED.
100 gal. G/L, vac. int., 75# Jkt.,
30 gal. G/L, vac. int., 75# Jkt.,
30, 60, 100 gal. alum. Jkt., agit.

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

10,500 gal., horiz., UNUSED.
5,700 gal., horiz., UNUSED.
5,200 gal., horiz., ⅛".
5,200 gal., vert., UNUSED.
4,500 gal., vert., UNUSED.
3,590 gal., Trailer, sanitary.
3,400 gal., horiz., ¼".
3,290 gal., horiz., sanitary.
3,000 gal., vert., VACUUM.
3,000 gal., vert., 14 ga., UNUSED.
2,000 gal., vert., 14 ga., UNUSED.
2,000 gal., vert., T316 SS, ¼".
1,750 gal., vert., 3/16", (hoppers).
1,600 gal., vert., 10 ga., SS.
1,400 gal., vert., ¼", SS.
STEEL TANKS — 450,000, 61,000, 42,000, 9,450, 7,700, 5,600.

WORLD'S LARGEST STOCK OF DRYERS

ROTARY: 8' x 170', 8' x 115', 8' x 70', 7' x 120', 6' x 50', 6' x 30', 5'6" x 50', 4'8" x 33', 4'6" x 40', 4' x 30', 4' x 24', 3' x 15', 4' x 12'—SS.

DOUBLE DRUM: 42" x 120", 42" x 90", 32" x 72".

VACUUM SHELF: 12, 24, 36, 80, 108, 356 sq. ft.

PULVERIZERS

HAMMERMILL, Penna. Crusher "non-clog," #DNC-5060, 400 HP, 1952—UNUSED.
HAMMERMILL, Penna, Crusher #C-3-30, 60 HP, "Trojan."
HAMMERMILLS, Jeffrey 50 HP, 25 HP, 36" x 24", 24" x 18."
ROLLER MILL, Raymond #5057, 5-roll, hi-side.
ROLLER MILL, Raymond #15, 6-roll, low-side, 200 HP.
PULVERIZER, Babcock & Wilcox, #32E, 75 HP.
GYRATORY CRUSHER, Kennedy #49-S, 100 HP.
ROLL CRUSHER, 30" x 60".

EVAPORATORS — STILLS

625 SQ. FT., T347 SS, SINGLE EFFECT, VACUUM.
588 SQ. FT., SS, VERT. LONG-TUBE, DBL. EFFECT,BUFLOVAK.
400, 250 SQ. FT., NICKEL, VERT. LONGTUBE.
250 SQ. FT., SS, FORCED CIRC.
236 sq. ft., T316 SS, Dbl. effect
20 sq. ft., SS, forced circulation.

CENTRIFUGALS, CONTINUOUS

SHARPLES C-20, SUPER-D-HYDRATOR, T316 SS.
SHARPLES #PN-14 Super-D-Canters.
Sharples #AS-16, SS, 1953.
Sharples #18-V, Tinned steel.
BIRD 32" x 50", T316 St. St.
Bird 18" x 28", steel, horiz.
Bird 24" x 38", Monel, horiz.
Bird 24" x 24", Monel.

BRIQUETTING PRESSES

KOMAREK-GREAVES, 27" DIA. x 23" W ROLLS, 1¼" x 2½" x 2¼", 25 TONS/HR., 75 HP.
VULCAN IRON WORKS, 30" DIA. x 12½" W T304 SS ROLL, 1-15/16" x 1-15/16" x 1⅛", 7½ TONS/HR., 50 HP, 1954.
KOMAREK-GREAVES, 16" DIA. x 7½" W. WALNUT BRIQUETTS,

FILTERS, ROT. VAC.

10' x 12' Eimco 350 sq. ft., R/C.
9'6" x 15' Oliver 450 sq. ft., R/C.
6'6" x 6' Feinc, 120 sq. ft.

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KETTLES—150 Gal. Jack., 500 Gal. Pfaudler galss, jack.

SCREENS—24" Riddles, 20" x 84" Rotex 3 deck, 40" x 84" Roball 2 deck, 3 x 5, 3 x 10, 4 x 10 Tyler Hummer.

MILLS—Pebble—Lab sizes, 30 x 24, 30 x 42, 3' x 4', 6' x 5' porc. lined, 6' x 8' Buhrstone lined, 4½' x 16" Hardinge Conical.

CRUSHERS—2¼ x 3 Braun Lab., 9 x 16 Climax, OO Sturtevant Rotary (3HP).

MILLS — Hammer — Raymond Lab (1 HP), Williams AKB (25 HP), 3W Mikro (30 HP), NF Williams (50/100 HP).

FORK LIFT TRUCKS—2000# Hyster 12' lift, Yale & Towne 6000# w/all weather cab, fluid drive, both pneumatics.

ROTARY DRYERS—24" x 22', 36" x 24', 44" x 25'. Parts available to 9' dia. Dryers built to your specifications.

PUMP—Blackmer 4" (25 HP) unused, Viking 4" (15 HP), Wilfley 4" Acid (centrifugal).

FEEDERS—Vibrating Syntron F11 8" x 16", F21 (8" tube), F22 (12" tube), F33 (18" x 48").

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10-Stokes Tablet presses RD-3, DS-3, F, T, R and 294.
9-Rotex sifters 40" x 84", 40" x 120", 60" x 120", single and double deck.
2-Fitzpatrick mills model D and K.
2-Day 5 x 12 and 10 x 22—3 roller mills.
5-2, 6, 30, 50 and 250 cu ft ribbon mixers.
8-J H Day 30, 50, 75 and 100 gallon double arm mixers.
6-Pfaudler 20, 50, 200 and 300 gallon glass lined jacketed reactors and kettles.
2-Patterson Kelly 5 and 75 cu ft twin shell blenders.
5-Simpson 18, 24 and 36" diameter intensive mixers.
1-Buffalo double drum dryer 32" x 52".
6-2500 gal aluminum tanks.

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ECH SPECIALS

BP 100 gal. Sigma Arms Jktd. Mixer.
Pfaudler 1500 gal. Glass Tank, closed top.
Patterson ¾ gal. SS Jktd. Lab Mixer, 2 HP.
Gen. Amer. 42" x 120" Twin Drum Dryer.
Fitz Mill, all S/S, model "D", 5 HP.
Link Belt S/S Rotary Dryer, 5 ft. x 20 ft.
Gruendler "BB" Whirlbeater Hammer Mill.
Nash Hytor Vac. Pump #6, 40 HP motor.
Blaw Knox 316 S S 4'x5' Flaker, LIKE NEW
Day 40 gallon Pony Mixer with motor.

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EQUIPONOMICS

HOMOGENIZER — Manton Gaulin, S.S Model 500E, 500 GPH, 5000 PSI.
OLIVER VACUUM FILTERS—S.S. 316, 3' x 6' Complete. (1954).
MICROPULVERIZER—1 SH Stainless.
EVAPORATORS—Single effect—All Monel 290 sq. ft 150 sq. ft. Complete.
CENTRIFUGES—Tolhurst 26" Monel; 40" S.S. Susp: 40" Rubber Covered.
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2—Sperry 30" Filters, clsd. del., 39-pl. 40 fr.
1—Sperry Filter 42", open del., 40-plates, 41-frames.
3—Baker Perkins Mixers, jacketed, heavy duty, sigma blade, 300 gal. with hydraulic dumpers.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
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1—Louisville Steam Tube Dryer 6' x 35'.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., Jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill 5' x 22'—Buhrstone Lined.
2—Patterson Ball Mills, porcelain lined, 12" x 27"
1—Robinson Ribbon Blender & Sifter 125 cu. ft.
1—Ribbon Blender 100 cu. ft.
3—J. H. Day Ribbon Blenders & Sifters, 600#.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters with 75 H.P. motors.
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3—Tolhurst center slung rubber lined centrifuges, 48" and 40".

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1—Louisville SS rotary dryer, 30" x 28'.

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2—Louisville steam tube dryers 6' x 50'.

1—Louisville steam tube dryer, 8' x 45'.

2—Stokes vacuum shelf dryers, 4 shelves.

1—Stokes SS rotary vacuum dryer, 2' x 6'.

1—Oliver horizontal filter 6'6".

1—Stokes double drum dryer, 5' x 12'.

1—Oliver horizontal 3' pilot plant filter.

1—Sweetland #3 filter, 70 sq. ft.

10—Sweetland #12 filters with 72 SS leaves.

1—Shriver SS 18" x 18" plate and frame filter press, 8 chambers.

1—Niagara SS filter, Model 510-28.

1—Feinc SS rotary vacuum string filter 3' x 3' (NEW).

1—Lee SS jacketed kettle, 125 gal.

1—Theo. Walters SS jacketed reactor, 500 gal.

1—Acme type 316 SS jacketed kettle, 2,000 gal.

1—Nickel jacketed kettle, 1,000 gal.

1—Pfaudler Series P, 20 gal. jacketed reactor.

1—Patterson steel jacketed 3,000 gal. mixing kettle.

3—Howes 40 cu. ft. rubber lined ribbon blenders.

1—Leader SS jacketed ribbon blender, 51 cu. ft.

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Fitzpatrick Stainless Steel Comminuters.
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Wanted—Centrifugal Molecular Still type CMS-5 manufactured by Consolidated Vacuum Corp. OPD 650.

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Stokes 3 DDS2, 1-T, 1-RD3, 2-B.
Baker Perkins 100 gal. S.S. double arm 50 HP jacketed, vacuum, hyd tilt
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Pesticide Industry Seen

—Continued from page 3

personal selling were described as the dominant factors in the growth of the pesticide industry. The description came from Frank S. Washburn, general manager of the agricultural division of American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Offering a forecast, Mr. Washburn predicted that the industry's continued growth would be predicated on "good salesmen . . . who know their business . . . and how to give real service."

He added that "the special price will never provide a satisfactory, long-term substitute for sales-service."

The Future of Exports

In an address entitled, "Export Horizons," M. W. Melander urged the industry to become adaptable to a changing scene, Said the manager of the export division of Stauffer Chemical Company, New York:

"As long as we are going to depend on disposing of close to 30 percent of our agricultural chemical products in the foreign market, we must adapt ourselves to an ever-changing horizon.

"This we can best do by continuing to look for new markets, expanding old ones by offering better technological assistance, better products and service and by being reconciled to the fact that we must be as flexible to as many changes as there are types of sunsets, sunrises and clouds."

Value of Public Relations

Charles S. Maddock, general counsel for Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., argued that "companies that have good public relations have a voice —yes, an influential voice—in the local councils of the areas where they operate because the public generally and the city fathers specifically know that this company sincerely believes that the interests of all of the people in the community are of paramount importance to the company itself."

Relating his findings on public relations to problems of legislation, Mr. Maddock noted that "although it takes time for the influence of public opinion to be brought to bear to a point where legislative controls are made effective, it is as true as that night follows the day that if the public decides that an industry is acting adversely to the interests of the public, sooner or later the activity to which objection is taken will be curtailed by legislation."

Fumigants Outlook

Dr. Herbert L. Haller, assistant to the administrator, Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture, spoke on soil fumigants.

He said that cost is probably the greatest limiting factor at the present time for more extensive use of the materials. Most of the soil fumigants used today are applied to soil to be used for crops having a value in excess of $400 per acre. Elaborating on the value of soil fumigants, Dr. Haller noted that "damage to our crops by underground pests is enormous and still much underestimated. The practice of controlling these pests by chemicals is only in the early stages of development. The possibilities for further expansion appear to be almost unlimited."

In conclusion he added that "agriculture looks to the chemical industry to aid in developing more efficient and more practical materials."

Fire Ant Licked

Sen. Herman E. Talmadge told the convention that Georgia expects to be free of the imported fire ant problem within two years. He said that the state has already treated 110,000 acres in twenty-five counties at a cost of $500,000 and has another 400,000 acres in twenty-one other counties to be treated.

The senator linked pesticides and other agricultural chemicals to "recent improvements in grassland farming methods which have resulted in the development of a rapidly-growing cattle and dairy interest in the southeast."

Future growth of grassland farming, he emphasized, is going to be dependent to a great extent on the continued use of agricultural chemicals.

Jackson Re-Elected

During the business session, Mr. Jackson was re-elected president (see picture story on page 5). Others re-elected were: Vice-president, Charles H. Sommer, vice-president of Monsanto Chemical Company; executive secretary and treasurer, Lea Hitchner; and assistant treasurer, Miss Lee H. Grobe.

Four new board members also were elected. They were: Evan T. Collinsworth, jr., president of Velsicol Chemical Corporation; William R. Dixon, general sales manager for Dow Chemical Company; Frank M. Feffer, president of Arizona Fertilizer, Inc., and Robert S. Thompson, president of Thompson-Hayward Chemical Company.

Bids Wanted

Drugs, Oleovitamin A, 12,096 bots., capsules, 50,000, USP, Bid 273, Nov. 10, Sodium salicylate, 2,880 bots., tablets, 5 gr., USP, Bid 277, Nov. 13, Methyl testosterone, 3456 bots., Bid 277, Nov. 13, Tetracaine, 78,624 1-oz. tubes, ointment, Bid 279, Nov. 10, Dibucaine, 32,000 tubes, ointment, Bid 279, Nov. 10, Nitrofurantoin, 14,976 bots., tablets, 100 mg., Bid 739Q, Nov. 10, Glyceryl trinitrate, 18,000 tubes, tablets, USP, 0.6 mg., Bid 3741Q, Nov. 10, Erythromycin, 12,096 bots., tablets, USP, Bid 3741, Nov. 10, Chloropheniramine maleate, 7,776 bots., tablets, USP, Bid 3741, Nov. 10, Military Medical Supply Agency, 84 Sands St. Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Lindane, 7,900 dms., liquid emulsifiable concentrate, spec. 533A, Bid 4S-8430, Nov. 7, Gen'l Services Admin., 7th and D Sts., Washington 25, D. C.

Monoethanolamine, 1,540 gals., 55 gal. dms., tech., Bid 1-1260, Nov. 12, Gen'l Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Paint, 1,000 gals., 55-gal. metal dms., paint stripper, Bid 257, Nov. 7, US Navy Purchasing Office, 3rd Ave. and 29th St., Brooklyn 32, N. Y. 2,792 gals., 2856 qts., gloss, aircraft, blue, Bid 4-1230, Nov. 12, 3,300 gals., preservative coating for canvas, deck gray, Bid 4-1249, Nov. 12, 18,648 qts., 1 qt. cns., varnsih type 2, "B" refd., Bid 4-1252, Nov. 12, 3,500 gals., 8,700 qts., cellulose nitrate, gloss, Bid 4-1264, Nov. 12, 34,000 gals., aircraft gloss enamel, Bid 4-1236, Nov. 12, 9,720 gals., cellulosic lacquer, black, derivative type, Bid 4-1251, Nov. 12, 100,000 qts., cellulose nitrate gloss, aircraft, 3 colors, Bid 4-1275, Nov. 13, 15,000 gals., 1-gal. cns., spraying, clear transparent, Bid 4-1239, Nov. 13, Gen'l Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Sodium carbonate, 821,000 lbs., anhyd., tech., powd., type 1, spec. O-S-571D, Bid 59-38, Nov. 12, US Army Chemical Procurement District, 290 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Sodium chloride, 500,000 lbs., tech., Bid 258, Nov. 13, US Navy Purchasing Office, 3rd Ave. and 29th St., Brooklyn 32, N. Y.

Sodium hexametaphosphate, 133,900 lbs., spec. FED-O-S635B, type II, class I, Bid 155-1261-59B, Nov. 14, Gen'l Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Sodium metasilicate, 150,000 lbs., pentahydrate, tech., white, Bid 1-1259, Nov. 12, Gen'l Stores Supply Office, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia 11, Pa.

Trichlorobenzene, 2,530 gals., 55-gal. dms., tech., Bid 83, Nov. 7, Contracting Officer, AMC, Hill

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Business Good

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16 percent "Some," and only 6 percent reported "Considerable" effect.

Commodity Prices

There is a strong firming trend in commodity prices—but no skyrocketing, and the magnitude of most increases is small. Higher prices for the nonferrous metals group have played an important part in the fact that more than half of our members state that they are paying more for the items they buy. The 54 percent who say prices are up is the largest number reporting increases in more than a year; 43 percent say there is no change, and only 3 percent tell of decreases.

Inventories

Inventories are about in balance. The inventory reduction program that had been in effect since early 1957 is apparently ending. But, buyers are not now embarking on an inventory accumulation program.

While prices are inching up, the amount of the increases does not justify "stocking up." Similarily, despite better business, our national productive capacity exceeds expected demand and no major shortages are in view.

Over-all, 19 percent of our members report increased inventories, 50 percent no change, and 31 percent reductions.

Employment

Employment figures are up again slightly from September, with 31 percent reporting greater employment. There are, however, definite overtones of an effort being made to increase production by making better use of present personnel rather than by adding new people to pay rolls. The 12 percent who report lower employment mention seasonal factors, such as the drop-off in agricultural employment, or local strikes and/or specific markets which have been slower to respond to the upswing in business.

Buying Policy

The general availability of materials and the ease with which buyers can still get into manufacturers' production schedules are reflected again in the lack of desire to extend forward commitments. The following tabulation is on a percentage basis:

October	*Hand to Mouth*	*30 Days*	*60 Days*	*90 Days*	*6 Mos. to 1 Yr.*
Production Materials	8	36	38	14	4
MRO Supplies.....	25	47	20	5	3
Capital Expenditures	12	7	18	23	40
September					
Production Materials	6	42	38	12	2
MRO Supplies.....	25	51	18	5	1
Capital Expenditures	11	6	22	28	33

Specific Commodity Changes

After several months of minor price activity, October bounces back with the greatest number of price advances in the past two years.

On the **up** side are: Aluminum, brass, copper, lead, steel, tin, zinc, silver, wastepaper, raw sugar, lumber, rubber, cotton, electrical equipment, alcohol, oleic acid, stearic acid, wire rope and automobiles.

On the **down** side are: Steel scrap, gasoline, fuel oil, and thalo blue pigments.

In **short** supply are: Helium and glass (strike).

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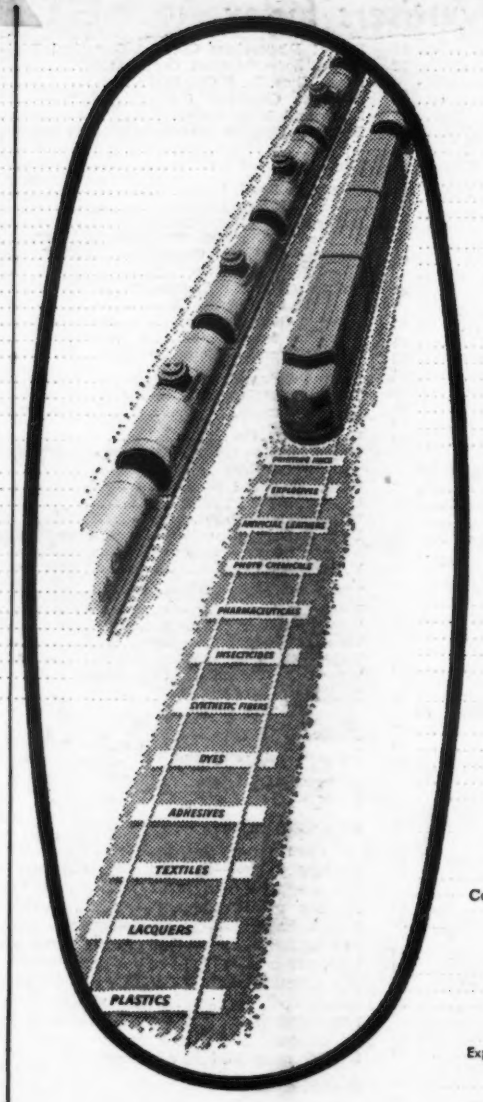

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